10876

Sons, Go Forward When We
Die! And Our Sons' Sons Too,
For Greater East Asia

Nippon Times

Crush America and Britain!
Enemy of Asia, Enemy of
Order, Enemy of Peace

No. 15,930 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

CEREMONY IN SHANGHAI TODAY WILL COMPLETE RETURN OF SETTLEMENT

Country Freed Fully From Century-Old Anglo-U.S. Aggression

ALL CHINA JUBILANT

Inventory of Rights to Be Handed Over to Mayor Chen—Public Is Overwhelmed

The International Settlement in Shanghai will be returned to the Nanking Government today, thus freeing China completely from the century-old Anglo-American aggression.

A ceremony for formal surrender of the Settlement will be held at 9 a.m. today at the Municipal Office where the inventory of the administrative rights and other interests will be handed to Mayor Chen Kung po of the Special Municipality of Shanghai by the Japanese representative.

For a week starting today, colorful events commemorating the restoration of the International Settlement will be observed in Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow and other major cities in Central and South China.

In this connection, a Shanghai report to Domei dated July 31 states that on the eve of the auspicious event, the Chinese public is overwhelmed with joy and renewed gratitude toward Japan for her unstinting friendship. Furthermore, the Chinese have renewed their respect and thanks to the many patriots who have laid their lives for the sovereignty of China in the course of the patriotic movement in the country.

Foreigners' Great Privileges

The extraterritorial rights now being enjoyed by foreign nationals under special treaties include great privileges which are much more comprehensive than the original consular jurisdiction. These special rights include freedom from the industrial, taxation and monetary laws of China and the inviolability of persons and properties of the nationals enjoying extraterritoriality. This means that so far as taxation, industry, land, monetary transactions, hygiene, education etc. are concerned the regulations of the respective countries enjoying extraterritorial rights are applicable to the designated areas on Chinese soil.

Against the unequal treaties involving such large privileges, China appealed to the countries concerned for the abolition of extrality more than once in the past but all in vain and it has been forced to remain in the humiliatory status.

However, simultaneously with the participation of China in the war, Japan concluded agreements with the Nanking Government for the retrocession of concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights. Continual endeavors have been made by the officials of both countries concerned for the technical management of the matters and as a preliminary step to the formal relinquishment of extraterritorial rights, the right of taxation on Japanese subjects was formally transferred to Nanking, Saturday, July 31.

It is certain that the return today of the International Settlement In Shanghai to the National Government will spell the complete independence of the Chinese Republic and its further development as a powerful Asiatic nation.

Dream Come True

Only about half a year after the conclusion of the Agreement between Japan and China Concerning the Retrocession of Concessions and Relinquishment of Extraterritorial Rights between the Imperial Government of Japan and the National Government of China at Nanking on January 9 this year, the restoration to China of foreign concessions in its territory which it had desired but could not realize for many years has finally come to be realized today, August 1, when the International Settlement in Shanghai is to be formally retroceded to the Nanking Government.

It may be recalled in this connection that the Japanese Government in accordance with the new Sino-Japanese Agreement signed on January 9, returned to the National Government its eight exclusive concessions in Tientsin, Hankow, Hangchow, Soochow, Foochow, Amoy,

(Continued on Page 2)

American Troubles at Home Increase as War Continues

Yuzo Isono, Chief of the Overseas Publicity Section of The Board of Information, Broadcasts the Inside Story on the Enemy's Troubles

All is not going well in America and the dissatisfaction of the laborers, as well as of the whole of the American public, is ever mounting, declared Yuzo Isono, Chief of the Overseas Publicity Section of the Third Division in the Board of Information, in a broadcast Friday night.

Dealing with the various problems confronting the American government today, Mr. Isono stated:

"The problem bothering the American government most today is inflation. The factors leading to this conditions have been and are its enormous war expenditures . . . said to have been $72,200,000,000 last year . . . and its rapid squeezing of the production of civilian goods. According to British reports the existing gap between purchasing power and the power of supply . . . that is floating purchasing power . . . amounts to $45,000,000,000. Another outstanding weakness in American economy lies in the fact that the government cannot effect suitable measures for inflation prevention because of the various factors which make up its political scheme and because the people do not regard the war in the same manner as the Japanese people.

"As the first step in preventing inflation it is necessary to hold down any increase in national income and to control prices. [illegible] the American government did move in this direction. But what is preventing the working of those measures are America's two cancers . . . the labor problem and the farm problem. Labor and the Farmer in America are so powerful that the influential American paper the Christian Science Monitor has been led to comment that Labor controls the White House and that Farmer Congressmen control Congress. The Roosevelt regime finds its going especially difficult because it has maintained its power by manipulating these two factors.

Must Increase Foodstuffs

"Looking first at the farm problem, it is found that America has taken it upon itself not only to supply itself with foodstuffs but also the nations clinging to it. According to a recent announcement America claims to have supplied $1,400,000,000 worth of foodstuffs alone to the various nations in its camp since the passage of the Lease-Lend Act up till March this year. It can be seen thus that America must increase greatly the output of foodstuffs. But at the same time it must hold down farm prices in order to prevent inflation. But the Farmer Congressmen who represent the Big Farmer stress that a rise in farm prices must be allowed if increased production is to be effected. These Farmer factors made use of their power and plotted to render the administration's price policy impotent as far as farm products were concerned. Because of this, although price standards were set for farm products, the standards were elastic and prices have risen gradually. This fact has become a tremendous obstacle in the government's measures attempting to prevent inflation.

"Since last fall the Farmer Congressmen have been working t pull up farm prices still more, an in January this year the 'Bankhead Bill' calling for a raising farm prices was presented and lat passed both houses. On this b however Roosevelt clashed frontly with Congress and vetoed it April 2.

Following that, on April 8, issued an order nailing wages & prices on the level existing September 15 last year, and in o to pull down farm prices to level ordered the subsidy syste be put into effect. The Commo Credit Corporation which ha subsidies was empowered to handle farm subsidies. But this was scheduled to go out of exis on June 30, so the governme before Congress a bill to co this organ as an agency of the ernment. The Farmer Congres in being given this bill, declare though subsidies protected the Small Farmer they did nothing for the Big Farmer and thus did not make possible any large-scale increase in production. Therefore they opposed the bill, and pushed it through both houses after attaching to it an amendment prohibiting the Corporation from issuing subsidies. Roosevelt vetoed this bill on the reason that that would bring about a rise in farm prices.

Corporation Extended

"Congress was unable to over-ride the veto and as a result the Corporation's life was extended until January 1 next year and its credit capital increased from $2,650,000,000 to $3,000,000,000. Congress also sanctioned the government to use the difference of $350,000,000 as a subsidy for increased foodstuff production.

"The Farmer Congressmen were defeated for the time being. But their stand is firm and they are expected to act further. Especially since the harvest this year is expected, as stated on June 1 by the Department of Agriculture, to reach an extreme low caused by the lack of labor, floods and other adverse conditions. The need for foodstuffs is ever mounting and it will be worthwhile to note whether the problem will be solved by the subsidy policy alone.

"In the problem of wages, the American government is using the method is the method used by the steel companies other than U.S. Steel and it holds that in the 17 months preceding May, last year, when the prices of general commodities were stopped where they were, living expenses went up 15 per cent. Wage raises are sanctioned within this fteen per cent only. The governmet used this system when it nailed wages and prices on April 8. But ecause prices, especially of foodsffs, had gone up terrifically betwn that time and May, last year, nd the laborers began to feel dissaction with the "small steel metl."

"T two great labor unions of Amca at the outset of the war had pleed to the president that no stri would be carried out during warnd that they would cooperate withe government in carrying thrh the war. And due in greater t to war fever, a great decrease in ikes occurred during the first haf the year. With the coming of second half, however, and gointo this year the price curve w up and up and with it went thumber of strikes. But no real-lyious problem arose until May 1 thyear when John L. Lewis led 1000 coal miners in a huge s tying up the American munit industry. A truce was effected trd the end of June to last till ber 31. But with the coming of month the number of strikes in us fields is still increasing.

Big Damage

he damage suffered by the rican steel industry and other stries through these strikes has enormous and serious. The unt of coal lost during the coal ers' strike was about 23,000,000 , according to a government ancement.

Because of the mounting number trikes Congress held that Roose's labor policy was lukewarm and sed a bill aiming at the suppres of strikes. Roosevelt, however, lared that it would be better to e the conscription age limit from to 65 and to draft strikers and ke them work forcibly in mines factories, and thus on June 25 oed the bill.

But this time Congress over-rode veto and the bill became a law.

Thus from one way of looking at Roosevelt worked cleverly in first oing the bill thus avoiding Labor nunciation and still having the l made into law. But that Roosevelt's veto was over-ridden clearly licates that Roosevelt was defeat by Congress. In other words osevelt gained power by Labor pport and because of this his labor olicy since the start of the war consted chiefly in calling upon their triotism to increase production. ut the rapid rise in prices pushed s labor policy up a blind alley.

"Next comes the problem of con-

(Continued on Page 2)

Army Officer Is Honored For Heroism at Changsha

Citation Issued to Sub-Lieutenant Kuroki Who Died Gallant Death After Repeatedly Rushing Into Enemy to Aid Operations

The citation issued by the Army Commander to Sub-Lieutenant Masanao Kuroki of the Hamanoue Infantry Unit who distinguished himself in the offensive against Changsha, Hunan Province in China, in January, 1942, has reached the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced at 4 p.m. on Saturday.

The announcement reads:

"The citation which had previously been issued by the Army Commander to Sub-Lieutenant Masanao Kuroki of the Hamanoue Infantry Unit who rendered meritorious military service and died a glorious death in the attack against Changsha at the outset of 1942 was recently brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

CITATION

"To Sub-Lieutenant Masanao Kuroki
of the Hamanoue Infantry Unit

"The above, acting as commander of the advance party of the Hamanoue Unit in the offensive operations against Changsha carried out on January 3, 1942, led the Unit properly to Hsuehtangyuan through the darkness of night and in the subsequent attack against a height northeast of Chuntang, led the Unit as commander of the first line section of the Company and penetrated the enemy position to kill several enemy soldiers, thus paving the way for the occupation of the same height by the Company. Subsequently, the Company smashed the enemy holding to a height east of the Hankow-Canton Railway and following the Section led by the Sub-Lieutenant, rushed into the city of Changsha later speedily advancing to the line of Hsiang River, a keypoint at the northwestern end of the city.

"Subsequently, the Section drove southward through the city repulsing the resistance put up by enemy soldiers holding to the houses and brick walls standing along the Hsiang River, and captured the first solid pillbox position set up in the Tungsi Street near Northeastern Station of Changsha. On learning the advance of our troops [illegible] equipped with guns launched a counter-attack. The Sub-Lieutenant, however, encouraging his subordinates, rushed into the enemy at the top of the columns and instantaneously killed several soldiers, thus repulsing the rest to the south.

"When a part of the enemy troops launched a counter-attack against the left-hand rear of the Company through the space between the same Company and the neighboring one stationed in the east side, the Section was ordered by the Commander of the Company to drive away the enemy. The sub-Lieutenant courageously led the Section to the east destroying the houses and brick walls and when he was unexpectedly encountered by several scores of enemy soldiers on his way, he rushed into the enemy forces, throwing hand-grenades and killed four of them, repulsing the rest. Unaffected by the successive losses among his men, he continued the mopping-up operations but at the moment he occupied the third enemy pillbox position after throwing hand-grenades at it, he received severe gunfire from the second floor of the house in the front and died a gallant death.

"The Sub-Lieutenant was steady, having a strong sense of responsibility. He always performed military duties earnestly and enjoyed the deep trust of his subordinates. When on the front, he acted courageously and always advanced at the head of the column and occupied several solid enemy positions, striking terror into the hearts of the enemy. The Sub- [illegible] as model of soldiers and his exploits are extraordinary.

"Wherefore a citation is hereby issued.

April 29, 1942.

Army Commander."

U.S. REVEALS VARIETIES OF LANDING BOATS USED

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 29.—The types of landing boats used by the United States forces in landing on Sicily are reported by the American weekly Time as follows:

1. LCV type: Small self-propelling landing boats for troops and small motorcars.
2. LCM type: Small self-propelling landing boat for small tanks and large motorcars.
3. LCT type: Self-propelling landing boats for tanks.
4. LCI type: Landing boats with capacity of carrying about 200 soldiers, drawn by Duck type 2 1/5-ton tug-boats.
5. LST type: Large-sized landing boats to carry tanks and supplies, drawn by Duck type 2½-ton tug-boats.

The Mechanized Corps of the United States forces in the European Front have about 1,000 landing boats of all types. About an equal number is also maintained on the waters on the eastern coast of England.

SPECIAL SAW INVENTED TO CUT COCONUT TREES

The assistant engineer at the Government Kamabuchi Forestry Experimenting station in Yamagata Prefecture, has invented a special saw which will cut a coconut palm easier and faster than the axe, the only tool used in the southern islands today, reports Domei.

There were no saws that could cut palm trees until the invention of this new tool by the experiment carried on by the engineer to heighten efficiency in deforestation and afforestation projects.

The engineer made studies of various angles and the spacing of the teeth which will cut into the hard trunks of the coconut tree. As a result of this successful invention, a large amount of saws are expected to be sent to the south in the near future.

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, August 1, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Restoration of Sovereignty By China

ASAHI,—The retrocession by Japan of its various concessions on Chinese soil culminating in the surrender of the International Settlement in Shanghai today has put a final stop to China's one-century history of humiliation. The matter naturally is a source of hearty congratulation to us.

On July 31,, one day previous to this memorable day, an agreement on the transfer of the right of taxation on Japanese subjects in China was signed, accelerating the restoration of its Sovereignty to the Republic of China.

Needless to say, the contents of extraterritorial rights are complicated and manifold. Among them, the consular jurisdiction and exemption from taxation form the most important items. Due to the agreement signed on Saturday, the Japanese residents in China will abandon the privilege of being exempted from taxation. But the Japanese nationals who are clearly cognizant of Japan's ethical principles of which the conclusion of the same agreement is symbolic have not shown a vestige of confusion.

Since the National Government was founded the Chinese people, officials and civilians, have been desiring to abolish the unequal treaties. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of new China, made it the purpose of his life to get this national desire realized. So difficult was the problem. It is to be hoped that the Government will take steps to ensure that the peoples of Japan and China will have a keener perception of the fact that if China has been able to realize its long cherished desire so soon it is on account of the moral ideal and the enthusiasm over the restoration of East Asia of the Empire which is prepared to render every help in the construction of new China according to the joint Japanese and Chinese Declaration.

IMPERIAL PLANES BLAST U.S. AIR BASES IN CHINA; DOWN 16 ENEMY CRAFT

Heavy Damage Inflicted On Facilities at Hengyang and Kienow

RAILWAY STATIONS HIT

Results of Daily Raids, July 26-30 Announced Saturday by Imperial Headquarters

Continuing their devastating assaults on advance bases of the American air forces in China, Japanese Air Units in the China area between July 26 and 30 seriously damaged the enemy airfields and military facilities at Hengyang and Kienow, besides shooting down 16 of the enemy aircraft that attempted to intercept them, according to an announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. Saturday.

The text of the announcement follows:

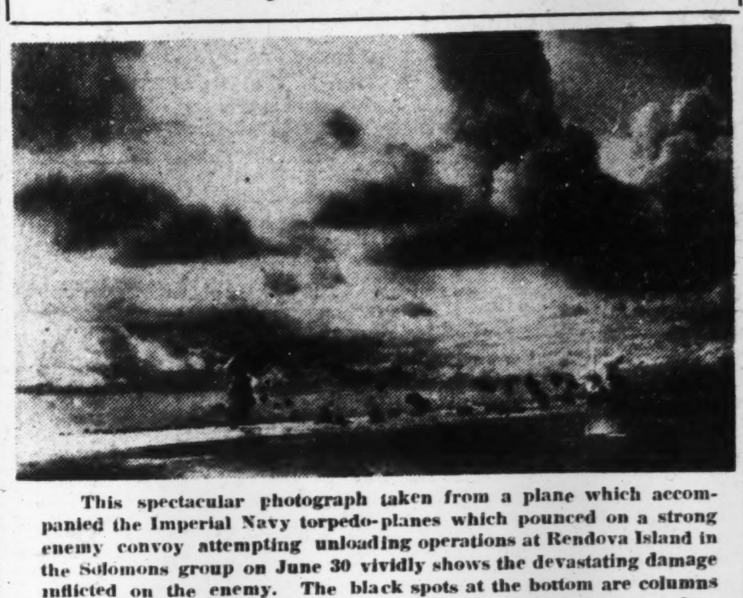
"The Japanese Air Forces in the China area, continuing their attack on every advance base of the American air forces in China, scored the following results during the period from July 26 to 30:

"1. Intensively attacking Hengyang and Kienow every day, the Japanese Forces blasted their airfields, railway stations and neighboring military facilities, inflicting great damage on them.

"2. Engaging enemy planes that came challenging them, the Japanese Forces shot down 16 of them.

"The Japanese damage consisted of four planes self-blasted."

Enemy Losses Heavy



This spectacular photograph taken from a plane which accompanied the Imperial Navy torpedo-planes which pounced on a strong enemy convoy attempting unloading operations at Rendova Island in the Solomons group on June 30 vividly shows the devastating damage inflicted on the enemy. The black spots at the bottom are columns of smoke rising from the enemy craft after hits scored by torpedoes dropped by the Imperial planes. Ten enemy warships and transports were sunk and damaged while 31 enemy planes were shot down in the furious encounter that took place.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Anti-Axis Camp Is Worried Over Setbacks in Solomons

News Chronicle Reporter Gives Moody Account of Situation on New Georgia—Says No Short Cut for Americans to Capture Japanese Base Munda

Domei

[illegible], July 30.—The anti-Axis camp is getting worried over the slow development of the war situation on New Georgia Island, where its troops have been making frantic efforts to occupy the Japanese base Munda. Reflecting this atmosphere of the anti-Axis forces, a correspondent of the News-Chronicle on the front reports in gist as follows:

"In spite of the slow progress of the operation to take Munda General MacArthur in an official communique issued today states that the operation is going on without interruption. However, for the first time on July 29 after the landing of the American forces on two sides of the Munda airfield on July 6 there was no aerial activity. Probably, the American forces are supposed to have entered into hand-to-hand fighting with the Japanese Forces.

"The American air forces in the past two weeks dropped more than 1,000 tons of bombs on the Japanese base. Moreover, the American batteries on Rendova are incessantly bombarding on the Japanese position. However, the ground forces will have to fight against various disadvantageous odds. In the face of bad weather and jungles, the ground forces are fighting in great fatigue. They apparently dislike to clash with the Japanese troops. Pillboxes are built everywhere and they are strongly defended by machine-guns, trench mortars and medium-sized guns, which guard the Munda airfield and its vicinity. The Japanese Forces will be able to hold their position for a pretty long time, as they are supposed to be prepared with a large amount of foodstuffs and ammunition, even though no supply is made from the rear. It will be impossible to beat back the Japanese from their position by bombing alone.

"There will be no way for the American forces to the Munda base other than to make a surprise raid, otherwise the battle will be drawn for a long time. All considered there will be no short cut for the Americans to repulse the Japanese who have built up a solid position after long efforts."

Bobdubi Bombed

The anti-Axis headquarters for the Southern Pacific announced on July 29 Japanese Air Units bombed the American position, Bobdubi, and another, according to a Lisbon dispatch to the Mainichi.

Bena Bena Bombed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 30.—The anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Headquarters today announced that Japanese Air Units bombed Bena Bena in New Guinea the same day, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

REICH FORCES HOLD E. FRONT INITIATIVE

Fierce Fighting Develcping in Orel Sector—Soviet Attempts Hurled Back

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 30.—The German forces continue to hold the initiative in their hands on the Eastern Front, except in the Orel sector where bitter fighting is taking place, it is admitted in a Soviet communique released tonight. The communique also announced that active reconnaissance was going on in the Bielgorod area and that Soviet forces stopped the attacking Reich infantry and tank corps at a point south-west of Voroshilovgrad, in the Donbas district.

In the Orel sector, the Germans are still on the defensive, and the two sides are facing each other on a 200-kilometer front, extending in a zig-zag line from the north to the east and south of the city. With both sides continuing becoming the heaviest this summer on the Eastern Front, and it is said that none of the men who took part in the fighting at the beginning of hostilities remain at the front.

The German forces in this district are still keeping their hold on satellite villages of Orel, and are hurling back Soviet efforts to break through their lines. The Reich troops are defending themselves from deep trenches with numerous points armed with particularly powerful weapons, but their condition does not allow for any optimism. According to Harold King, Reuters war correspondent at Moscow, the Soviet forces nearest Orel are now only 7 miles east of the city, and it is considered that the turning point of the fighting in this sector will probably come within a few days.

China Opens Hinterland

Domei

NANKING, July 31.—The National Government of China is ready to open the hinterland of China to Japanese subjects for living and trade, the Foreign Affairs Department of the Nanking Government announced at 10 a.m. today.

Fascist Leaders Drafted

Domei

ROME, July 30.—Fascist leaders of local parties and organizations affiliated with the Fascist Party were conscripted for military services by the Italian War, Navy and Air Ministries, Stefani reports.

TURKISH LEADERS CALL OFF VACATION

Return to Ankara on Hearing of Italian Shift

Domei

ISTANBUL, July 30.—Turkish President Ismet Inonu and the other leaders of the Government returned to Ankara from their vacations with the news of the resignation of Italian Premier Benito Mussolini and are calmly studying the international situation.

Meanwhile, the Turkish Foreign Minister has made the Turkish Ambassador to Rome, Hasevin Ragip Baydur the new Ambassador to Moscow, and has appointed Turkish Ambassador to Moscow Raydar Actay the new chief of the foreign affairs bureau of the foreign office.

British Submarine Sunk

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 30.—The British Admiralty announced that the British submarine, P-605, has been regarded as lost since she has not returned to her base on schedule, it is reported from London. The P-605 was launched after the outbreak of the war and was the pride of the British navy.

Italy's Penal Code Extended

Domei

ROME, July 30.—Charged with circulating canard rumors, Alfredo Simonchini was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by court martial conducted on basis of the special decree promulgated in Italy yesterday for the extension of the penal code of the Italian Army over the entire country.

Fascist Branches Dissolved

Domei

ROME, July 30.—With the dissolution of the Fascist Party in Italy, the Fascist branches in France were also ordered to disband, according to a Stefani dispatch. The disposal of the members will be left to the discretion of the Italian Consulate in France.

Reich Marriages Up

BERLIN,—The marriage and birth rates in Germany have shown a surprising up curve as per official statistics now published for the first quarter year period of 1943. According to the figures of the Reich Statistical Bureau for the months January to March inclusive, marriages during this period were 5 per cent higher than the corresponding period last year.

1-5

IMPORTANCE GROWS OF HONGKONG'S PORT

Improvements on Harbor Make It Foremost Transit Center in Greater East Asia

Domei

HONGKONG, July 31.—The additional improvements made on Hongkong's harbor facilities during the restoration to its pre-war eminence by the Japanese military authorities, and its relative geographical position has enabled Hongkong to attain the position of foremost transit port in Greater East Asia within the short period of only four months since it opened on April 1 this year, according to observers.

With the prohibition of circulation of the Hongkong dollar which was replaced by the Japanese military scrip, and the large-scale expansion of wartime industries as well as planned exchanges and distribution of important commodities, the economy of the port has been brought well under control.

Hongkong will not remain long as a mere transit port as sailing ships equipped with auxiliary engines constructed by the shipbuilding section of the Government-General are presently used on outgoing trade routes extending to various parts of the Southern Regions, these observers said.

With Taiwan and Shanghai joining the trade agreement concluded between Hongkong and the Philippines, exchanges of commodities between these regions have increased, the same quarters declared.

Commodities Exchanged

In exchange for rope, sugar, paper and tobacco from Hongkong, manila hemp, cane sugar, leaf tobacco, and coconut oil are imported from the Philippines and coal from Taiwan. From Central China are imported soy bean cakes, edible oil, wheat flour, cotton yarn, miscellaneous cotton cloth and chemicals annually amounting to ¥25,000,000. Hongkong exports to Central China mat-rush, sugar, rope and ammonia chloride to an annual amount of ¥17,000,000.

Soy beans from Manchoukuo and Coal from North China will also be added to the list of imports to Hongkong, the observers declared.

According to a temporary trade agreement, rice is imported from French Indo-China and Taihoku, leaf-tobacco, lumber from Burma and rubber from Malai. These transactions will be continued on a barter system in the near future when manufactured goods will be exported from Hongkong in return.

Trade between Hongkong and Canton which has been continuing since last year is maintainng a monthly standard of ¥1,500,000 from Hongkong and ¥1,000,000 from Canton.

In addition, these quarters declared, Hongkong exports commodities to the annual amount of ¥8,500,000 to Hainan receiving in return commodities valued at ¥900,000.

American Troubles At Home Increase

(Continued From Page 1)

flicts within the government. Among the outstanding events in recent days are the resignation of Chester Davis, chief of the Food Management Board, and the struggle between Henry Wallace, chief of the Economic War Committee, and Jesse Jones, president of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The Wallace-Jones affair ended with the two organs being dissolved and the Economic War Board being created in their stead.

"At the same time Roosevelt issued a message to the heads of the various departments and organs informing them that they will be asked to resign if hereafter they make public any intra-government clashes."

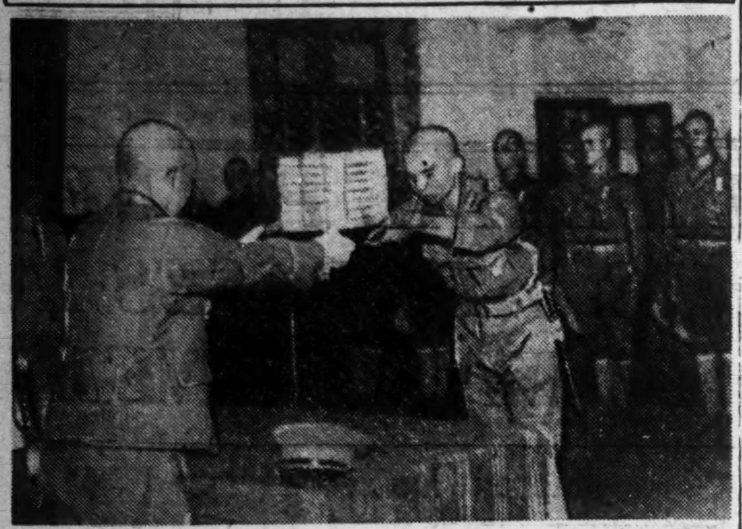
"The production situation in America is such that Donald Nelson, chief of the Wartime Production Board, on May 4 warned, "The arms production in the first quarter of this fiscal year amounted to only 18 per cent of the planned production for the year. Thus half as much of what was produced in the first quarter is not produced in addition to the set figures for each quarter the planned production will not be reached." On June 6 Nelson announced that the output in May and June did not reach the planned figures and laid the blame on the people's lack of seriousness.

Roosevelt's Selfish Aims

"Roosevelt is doing all he can to maintain his own popularity and for this America must carry out irrational operations in the military field too. That is really too bad for the American soldiers who fall as sacrifices to Roosevelt's greed for popularity.

"The various political difficulties as well as the inflation problem, the labor problem and such all have as their common basis the fact that the heavy pressure of war has finally begun to bear on the people. It has now become clear that the people have begun to be disturbed by the pressure of war, and the government knows this. Thus America's press recently has been handling local successes as big matters and has been optimistically shouting that the peak of the war is within sight."

Call at War Office



The 30 Burmese military cadets who arrived in Japan on Friday called at the War office on Saturday morning. They were presented with fountain pens bearing the signature of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo through Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga, War Vice-Minister, as shown in above photo.

Brave Feats of Volunteers' Narrated by Burmese Writer

Aung Thein, Who Took Part in the Battle of Shwedaung, Describes in His Diary the Gallant Fight Put Up by the Burmese Volunteer Corps

Domei

RANGOON.—The Volunteer Army Corps of Burma has fought bravely for the liberation of its fatherland and for the successful prosecution of the Greater East Asia War. And now the realization of the Burmese people's most cherished ambition of one-hundred years' standing is near at hand. How they have waited for this glorious moment!

The Volunteer Army Corps was composed of comparatively few men but it must be noted that this handful of men represented the ambition of the 16-million people of Burma. Moreover, the organization of this volunteer corps was a great moral encouragement to the people of Burma. It was the brave fighting of these men, the pride of the people of Burma which has won the glory of today.

The scene of the bravery of the men of the Volunteer Corps is vividly described by a Burmese, Aung Thein, in his Diary. The Battle of Shwedaung, which was fought near Shwedaung, a little town of about 9,000 inhabitants situated at the mouth of the Irrawaddy River at a point 20 kilometers south of Prome, which in turn is about 280 kilometers north of Rangoon, was one which raged for two days March 28 and 29 last year. It was one of the fiercest battles participated in by the Volunteer Corps, and the writer of the diary was in the thick of the fight. The following is taken from his diary:

'Battle of Shwedaung'

The Burma Volunteer Corps was commanded by X X who was known as "the long-bearded uncle." The officer next in command was Baw Yannain, a major in the National Defense Army, a young man of 34 who had received his military training in Japan.

The Volunteer Corps, which took part in the Battle of Shwedaung, was composed of 350 men who had been trained in Tavoy, Mergui and Bangkok, and of 600 men who had been recruited from the delta areas. To this Corps was attached a small detachment of Japanese soldiers equipped with field-pieces, trench mortars and heavy machine-guns. On that day the mixed unit advanced northward, a part marching along the Irrawagyi River while the other travelled by the water-route. At Paungde the mixed unit effected a connection with the Japanese main force and was absorbed into the larger unit.

The plan was to surround the British mechanized unit, which was being engaged by the Japanese vanguard, and to annihilate it. However, on arriving at Taung-bo a report was brought in that the British unit was intending to subject Shwedaung to a self-destruction tactic. Thereupon it was decided to make a forced advance against Shwedaung in order to save the town. The unit commanded by the bearded officer hurried toward Shwedaung by way of the Ta-Lok-Myo and Shwe-natthan road. It was about 8 o'clock in the morning when the bearded commander's unit succeeded in surrounding the town, and by 9 o'clock the surprised enemy had been driven out of Shwedaung.

However, about noon of the same day the situation had altered considerably. An enemy mechanized unit was seen advancing against Shwedaung from the direction of Prome. Our bearded commander immediately led his unit toward the outskirt of the town and took up a temporary position along seven houses that stood there, with the Japanese unit taking up a position near the road as a reserve unit.

The enemy advanced in a great formation. Tanks and armored cars, 200 in number, and about 7,000 infantrymen following close behind, approached us steadily. The entire ground to our front was covered by the formation so that it was impossible to see very far ahead. A skirmish had been started between the vanguards. Under the command of our leader we fired, taking careful aim with each shot.

When the battle had reached its climax two or three enemy soldiers could be seen rushing out of their ranks. The leader of the group had a white flag. There was an order on our side to cease firing. We lowered our rifles and fixed our gaze on the approaching figures. When they had drawn near enough they called out, as if to surrender. In reply our commander started out to meet them and exposed himself to their view. Quick as a flash three shots rang out, then another and another. As suddenly as the enemy had fired, Baw Yannain caught them all with his hand grenade, but it was too late to save our commander. Our beloved leader had become a lifeless corpse along with the hateful, cowardly enemy soldiers. It seems that the British, seeing we were a small unit, had thought to disperse us by killing our commander. They were entirely mistaken, however. As soon as we recovered from the shock, Baw Yannain took command of our unit. By that time the enemy had planted their guns on the hills running along the north side of Shwedaung and had begun a furious barrage. Thus covered, their mechanized force and infantry steadily approached us. From the river an enemy gunboat began to land another of their units. We were completely surrounded by the enemy; there was nothing else for us but to await certain death.

While we moved to another position nearby we were replaced by the Japanese unit who began to exchange fire with the enemy. For four long hours they kept the oncoming enemy at bay. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon an enemy mechanized unit, which had been fighting the Japanese forces at Paung, approached Shwedaung in the course of their retreat. They seemed to have planned on pushing through our position in Shwedaung and of joining their forces along the Prome River. They ran to the north at full speed. When the unit had reached a little canyon outside of the town, we opened fire on it. A handful of our unit was gripped in a death-struggle with a large enemy force. Soon the enemy perceived the difficulty of cutting through our position and taking up positions on the surrounding hills began to concentrate their fire on us. The brave Japanese soldiers often crept up close to the passing enemy tanks and destroyed them with their hand grenades. They also rendered the enemy tanks immovable by throwing sand on the caterpillars while our own trench-mortars worked havoc on them.

In the course of the fighting two or three Japanese soldiers would lie flat on the road, and as soon as an enemy armoured car passed by they would jump up and capture it. Or if it was an enemy tank, they would jump up on the gun turret and fire into the hold. Again there were some Japanese officers who, like the warriors of old, engaged in a sword fight with the enemy who were packed on armoured transport trucks.

It was a beautiful moonlight night. The air was chilly and here and there, we could see the frost glistening in the pale light of the moon. The smell of blood filled the air. From under the trees and from within the overturned tanks the groans of the wounded enemy struck our ears. From the nearby hills the dull thunder of field-pieces shook the air from time to time, and in between, the crack of the machine-guns shot through the night. It was like the last gasp for breath of the dying town of Shwedaung.

During the night the Japanese unit moved to a position just outside of Shwedaung. Baw Yannain's Burmese unit moved to Paungdaw Gyi, which is about two miles from Shwedaung. The morning of March 29 thus descended upon the scene, and with it another bloody battle took place.

The second day of battle soon reached its climax. Seeing that the numerical inferiority of our unit left us no choice but to fight to the last man, the Japanese made a desperate charge on the enemy in the hope of turning the tide of battle. The Burmese unit too stuck to its post desperately, while civilians in the neighborhood began to help us with what weapons they could gather.

Such a desperate situation did not last long, however. From about 10 o'clock Japanese airplanes began to appear over the battle-ground. They flew over us by one's, and two's and in small squads. Finally a large formation came sweeping down upon the enemy positions. There was uncontrollable gladness on the faces of each of us in the unit. Now more than 10,000 enemy troops were completely trapped. Our failing strength came back anew.

The Japanese air force began to bomb enemy positions between Shwedaung and Prome, and the enemy artillery was soon silenced. The Japanese planes flew low and machine-gunned enemy troops hiding behind bamboo groves and in the gullies. Bombing and machine-gunning lasted for two hours. How encouraged we were by the spectacular feats of the Japanese air-force! We paid our heartfelt thanks to the airmen who flew toward their base, now that their duty was discharged.

Before long the Japanese and Burmese units found themselves advancing rapidly down the entire length of the battle-line. The villagers, with spears and swords, followed us in their desire to cooperate.

In this memorable battle the enemy dead left on the battlefield were 2,000, tanks and armored cars destroyed, 200. It was a great result for a small unit.

Brief History of the Author

Aung Thein was born in Tharrawaddy Prefecture in 1915. In 1933 he joined the Thakin party. He graduated from the University of Rangoon in 1935. He had thrown in his lot with the anti-British movement even while he was a student, and had published many articles in the University as well as other papers. After graduation he continued with his writing. Later he became an officer in the Propaganda Department teer Corps. At present he is an official in the Labor Department of the Administrative Organ.

YOUTHS OF CHOSEN GET ARMY SERVICE

Military Service System and Volunteer System for Imperial Navy Go Into Effect

The military service system for Chosen, long awaited by the youngsters of the peninsula will go into effect today.

At the same time the law permitting the youths of the peninsula to enlist in the Imperial Navy as volunteers, proclaimed on June 28, will go into effect.

This will be a cardinal event in the life of the Chosenese people.

It will have brought to realization the ideal which has been cherished by the Chosenese ever since the peninsula was united into the Japanese Empire.

It was not long before the Chosenese showed themselves thoroughly satisfactory as subjects of the Empire.

They were keen for treatment as subjects of the Empire in every way. And they did all they could to make themselves helpful to the Empire.

The youngters of the peninsula were very anxious to serve the Empire as soldiers. They had convinced themselves that there was nothing for them but to join the army if they were at all to help the Empire.

It was a great day to them when in 1938 they were allowed to enlist in the army.

The voluntary military service system was to lead up to the adoption of the conscription system if it worked smoothly and satisfactorily.

The youths of the peninsula rose to the great occasion. They showed themselves as perfectly satisfactory vounteers.

In March this year they got a promise of what they had been after for many long years, service with the Imperial Army on the conscription basis.

Stations Opened

Stations have been opened over the peninsula for the training of Chosenese young men who will be enlisted into the Imperial Army in November next year, with the honor of being the first Chosenese to be conscripted.

The enforcement of conscription in Chosen has occasioned the following statement from General Kuniaki Koiso, Governor-General of Chosen:

"The revised military service law will go into effect on August 1. It is an event that moves me deeply. It delights me that functions full of significance will be conducted in honor of the occasion.

"Simultaneously with the revised military service law the special naval voluntary service system will be enforced, making the day doubly significant.

"I take the opportunity of stressing to the Chinese people that they have to awaken fully to the very grave responsibilities which will be put on their shoulders with the realization of their desire for the honor of being under a conscription system.

"The glorious tradition of the Imperial Army is no accidental thing. There is a reason for it. The young men who have been given an opportunity of making themselves the bulwark of the State and all outside their families have got to ponder over this and train themselves in the practice of the Japanese spirit." General Jiro Minami, Governor-General of Chosen from June 1936 to May 1942, in a press interview on Saturday at his home in Setagaya, was enthusiastic over the youth of the peninsula.

Minami Proposed Plan

It was General Minami who proposed the enforcement of the special voluntary service system in Chosen. There was strong opposition to the plan. But the scheme was effected.

"I know for certain that the young men of Chosen will make very good soldiers," the General said.

"As far as I know, Chosenese youths stand comparison with Japanese young men in every respect, especially in intellectual strength. There are many Chosenese youngsters deified at the Yasukuni Shrine."

Chosen was not entirely free from American and British influence until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Everywhere in the peninsula there were American and British managed churches with red roofs and nurseries and other institutions run by those churches. Naturally the Chosenese people were apt look up to America and Britain.

Then the War of Greater East Asia came, and with it there was the end of the tendency for the Chosenese to worship things American and British.

The war affected the mentality of the youngsters of the peninsula more than that of any other group of Chosenese. They perceived that the way of making their cherished desire for full treatment as subjects of the Empire a reality was by dying for the State. They got enlisted in the Imperial Army and many of them did fight and die in the war.

Opportunity Opens

With the adoption of the voluntary service system in the peninsula five years ago, opportunity suddenly opened before the Chosen young men keen on serving the Empire. There were far more candidates for admission into the training stations for volunteers than there was accommodation for them. Those candidates were mostly clerks, officials, and school teachers, the intelligentsia of the peninsula. There was no village in the peninsula that had not members under the colors.

The women of the peninsula were as eager to serve the Empire as the men.

A movement, sponsored by the Dai-Nippon Women's Association, to reform the old mode of living in the peninsula, is making headway. An idea of the rapidity with which the Chosenese women are adjusting their every-day life to new conditions will be gained from the enthusiasm with which they are responding to the call to give gold hair-pins to the State and to discard the ancient white dress.

Oil Seeds in Belgium

BRUSSELS.—The total area given the cultivation of oil seeds in Belgium has increased from 400 hectares in 1940 to 25,000 hectares in 1943. Competent quarters here hope that this increase will enable, the Belgian oleo-margarine industry to supply its raw material requirements practically entirely from home-grown oil seeds.

British Lies Revealed

Commenting on the Anglo-Saxon terror raids against Hamburg, the United Press in a report from London states that the terrible devastation of Germany's second biggest city had been the first example in history of the systematic destruction of such a center of population by day and night attacks from the air. Berlin political circles consider this comment as another document falsifying the British assertions that the Anglo-Saxon air raids were directed against military targets, according to a special dispatch dated July 29 from Berlin to the Nippon Times.

Vichy Shipbuilding Program

VICHY.—A building program providing for the extension of the French mercantile fleet by 3,000,000 tons valued at 50,000,000,000 francs have been drafted by the National Committee in charge of French Overseas Affairs, it was announced at Vichy. The program is to be completed within five years.

CEREMONY SET FOR SETTLEMENT

(Continued From Page 1)

Shasi and Chungking the International Settlement in Kulangsu, Amoy, and the Legation Quarter in Peking on March 30, the day commemorating the return to Nanking of the National Government.

This ethical step taken by Japan led the Axis and neutral countries to the abolition of their unequal treaties with China. France has already surrendered its exclusive concessions in Tientsin, Hankow and Canton. Those countries concerned with the International Settlement at Kulangsu, Amoy, namely, France, Spain, Sweden and Denmark have followed the example set by Japan while France, Italy and Spain have acted in concert with Japan in the retrocession of their administrative rights in the Peking Legation Quarter.

Concessions Returned

Concessions in Tientsin and Canton belonging to enemy countries into which the Imperial Forces advanced simultaneously with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia were retroceded to the Nanking Government in March.

As for the return of the administrative rights in the International Settlement in Shanghai, an agreement was signed between Japanese Ambassador to Nanking Masayuki Tani and Chinese Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi on June 30. France and Italy have also taken similar steps. On July 30, the exclusive French Concession in Shanghai was formally retroceded to the Nanking Government.

With the formal surrender of the International Settlement in Shanghai today, all the foreign concessions with the single exception of the exclusive Italian concession in Tientsin, will have been restored to the National Government. Today, therefore, is the day which holds historic significance for China.

With the retrocession of the International Settlement in Shanghai today, the greatest stronghold of Anglo-American aggression and exploitation in China has been liquidated forever.

New Shanghai, developing in the way an East Asiatic city should, is bound to be a great help to the National Government in its political and economic development. The spirit of the rendition of the Shanghai International Settlement is nothing more than a manifestation of the great ideal of constructing the Greater East Asiatic new order. It is in keeping with the basic principle of the Japanese Government's new policy toward China.

It goes without saying that in the face of the fact that the plan for the new order is getting unfolded, America and Britain will find themselves powerless to do anything to promote their policy of deception which is more like an accommodation bill than anything else.

The National Government, realizing the position to be occupied by new Shanghai in China in the future and the role to be played by it in the working out of the destiny of the country, got Chen Kung-po, Chairman of the Executive Yuan, concurrently Mayor of the Special Shanghai Municipality, to take over the international settlement today.

Important Problem

A question arising out of the rendition of the settlement, calling for the attention of the National Government, is that of wiping out everything savoring of America and Britain out of all phases of Shanghai, especially the cultural phase, and of altering the neutral character of financial circles in Shanghai to permit them to cooperate more closely with the National Government. In order to execute with vigor the policy for the solution of this problem President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government went in person to Shanghai. Finance Minister Chou Fo-hai, Industry Minister Mei Ssuping, Foreign Minister Chu Min-i, and Propaganda Minister Lin Paisheng followed. These leaders of the National Government are resolved to take the responsibilty of getting Shanghai to start its new career.

It looks as though the most important section of the National Government had moved to Shanghai for a time. The opening of a Shanghai office of the Foreign Ministry will be decided upon. Then the Finance Ministry and other Government organs are expected to open offices in Shanghai. These facts will enable an idea to be drawn as to the enthusiasm of the National Government over the reconstruction of Shanghai.

Paper Shortage in Iraq

ANKARA.—All paper supplies in Iraq have been confiscated owing to the paper shortage in that country according to Baghdad messages. The Home Ministry will hereafter also enforce control on the sale of all drugs.

Swedish Prince Pens Booklet

STOCKHOLM.—The Crown Prince of Sweden, Gustaf Adolf, is the author of the booklet "When War Comes," which has just been issued to the public, according to the Nya Dagligt Allehanda. This booklet contains Government advice to the Swedish public in the event of war.

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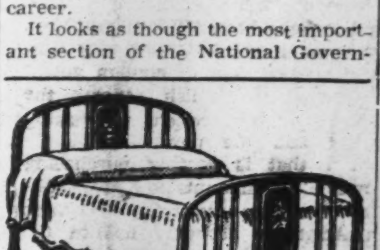

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SHANGHAI RETURNS TO CHINA AND THE CHINESE

With the Retrocession of the International Settlement and the French Concession Western Imperialism in the East Has Become Dirt in the Dustbin of Memory

By KIYOSUE INUI, LL.D.

In 1917 Lloyd George, Britain's War Premier, in his caustic remarks to the people of the United States, said "What you are wishing for, we are fighting for." Even more sarcastic though it may sound, we of the East, especially of Japan, can most unreservedly say to the Americans and Britishers, "What you proposed to do or pretend to do, we have already accomplished." For China has become the master of all settlements and concessions that are scattered throughout the country, except for the Italian Concession in Tientsin whose retrocession is undoubtedly is a matter of time. And as an epochal day Shanghai's famous International Settlement and French Concession, the notorious outposts of Western imperialism and the furthermost bases of their exploitation and subjugation will be but an ignominious yet colorful and indelible page in the history of the East and West intercourse.

The true nature of the Anglo-American method of conquest, namely, political, economic and cultural was given, by a shrewd Chinese student of politics, a poignant equivalent in three Bs, "Bible, Bullets and Beer." It might be added here in parenthesis that "beer" and "opium" are synonimous. That Britain was the arch-perpetrator of all vicious failures and crimes of colonialism goes without saying. Neither has the United States, who has always disclaimed any ulterior motives or territorial designs in East Asia, ever departed from the above triangular formula, differing only in the apportionment of these three elementary doses.

Sealed Fate of China

The legalization of opium traffic in China at the roar of the British canon in 1842, was the instrument that sealed the fate of China and of the Orient through the unfortunate, humiliating and disappointing experiences of extraterritoriality and convention tariff for one hundred and one years. But England has paid a small token for "value received." So far as the United States was concerned, undoubtedly, she meant well in her earlier stages, always posing as a saintly isolationist and noninterventionist. Each time however, the British squeezed anything out of meek and peaceful China, the unsophisticated young Republic of the Western Hemisphere was sure to be on the spot to claim the very same privileges and concessions for herself. She never allowed to slip through her fingers what she could claim. And now the young robust Republic is [illegible] the ugly and self-same Imperialistic [illegible] whose motto now is "let Uncle Sam do it."

These rights and privileges, which China was thus compelled to grant, were deeply involved with extraterritoriality and tariff conventions, that they gradually became those of political and administrative character as well as economic. Britain is the old comer and introducer of the most-favored-nation clause into the Asiatic field of competition while the United States is the last entrant into the same sphere and is naturally the proposer of the Open Door Policy. Originally these two opposite policies were born of their jealousies, but gradually, with the rise of Japan, they were drawn together to stage "squeeze play," to borrow a base-ball term, assuring everything for themselves "both going and coming."

Vigorous Demand

When the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1915, otherwise known as the Twenty-one Demands, was concluded, the United States was most vigorous in its condemnation. Yet when she discovered that it contained a stipulation relating to the right to own agricultural land in Manchuria by Japanese, she at once asserted the most-favored-nation treatment or the privileges of plowing the frozen and desolated corner of the globe to which she drove the Japanese by her restrictive legislation; the corner 6,000 miles away from even Oregon or California which refused the use of agricultural land to the Japanese and Chinese who were already there capable, willing and deserving of work.

We have no intention of placing all blames of extraterritoriality and convention tariffs at the door of Anglo-Americans alone, for unfortunately China too on her part allowed her crafty officials to bargain away many of her political and administrative rights in connection with her lamented unequal treaties.

One right thus extricated from China served as the necessary wedge for the next by which foreigners drove troublesome pegs throughout China. Without casting derogatory aspersions upon the invaluable contributions by some of the Master-like missionaries, it was another set of them who built up in the interior centers of China veritable feudal castles around their nobly dedicated establishments. For they alone of all foreigners were allowed to preach to and "protect" all Christians, nominal or otherwise native or foreign, in the land where they are merely guests.

Without touching upon the evil of the spheres of [illegible] foreign monopolies, convention tariffs, right of inland waters navigation and what not, let it be known that even after China obtained her tariff autonomy, her customs administration was virtually under foreign supervision. So was her postal service and salt gebelle. Her Ministries of Communications and Finance have always had goodly quotas of foreign advisers and been under their control. It must be admitted for fairness that China has been benefitted by the foreigner and his capital but "they have suffered at his imperialistic hands." To quote from a well-known American college text, "The Chinese economic system has been disrupted and retarded, and the Chinese political evolution has been sidetracked in the groove of semi-colonialism. One-quarter of China's railroads, three-quarters of its iron, one half of its coal, half of its cotton, much of its flour, oil, tobacco, motor and radio industries, and most of its utilities were in the hands of foreigners even before the Japanese manifestation of intention to assume command over a new Japan-China economic block as the senior partner."

Anglo-Saxon Aggression

Out of these ill-gained rights and gradually engrossed privileges rose one grand imperialistic monument of indefatigable exploitation on the shores of the Whampoo River with the fertile Yangtze Delta as its hinterland. Shanghai is by no means a handwork of nature alone. The aggressive initiative of Anglo-Saxon peoples, particularly of the British must be admitted. The opening of Shanghai to foreign commerce owes its inception to a notification of the British consul, Captain G. Butler of November 17, 1943 pursuant to the Sino-British Treaty of 1842. Though already some foreigners were within the walled-city known as Nantau, he for the first time rented a plot of ground of twenty-three acres for his residential and office premises. In 1846, 138 acres and in 1848 additional 336 were rented for foreign residents. With this modest start the Settlement gradually [illegible]. In 1893 the so-called "American [illegible] 1863" and which was never ratified by the American Government, was formally incorporated with the Foreign Settlement. In 1899 the Settlement Extension took place twice making a total of 5,583 acres for the International Settlement, as it stood in its last days. The French Concession started a similar process in 1849 with 164 acres until the final extension of 1914 which gave the French area a total of 2,525 acres. Together these two foreign areas would make 12,1/2 square miles which represents the oft-disputed so-called External Roads Areas. It will be remembered that the last named area has been claimed by foreigners as the necessary adjunct connecting the Settlement and its recreation grounds such as driving ranges and golf courses. With their rendition, they undoubtedly will be in turn incorporated with the Chinese municipality known as the City of Greater Shanghai which covers a vast area of 320 miles surrounding the foreign portions, although it is quite possible the last named areas might be designated as Special Districts within the Greater Chinese city.

Taiping Rebellion

These foreign Settlements and Concessions were originally intended for residential quarters of Westerners. As the foreign population grew, that of the Chinese also was augmented. But the most unfortunate Taiping Rebellion of the fifties caused a mass migration of the Chinese into the prohibited areas for protection. Subsequently each internal strife or revolution increased Chinese population within the foreign controlled areas. Prior to the China Incident the total population of the International Settlement was about one million of whom but 26,965 were all Chinese while with the exception of 12,335 foreigners all of the French Concession population of 434,220 were the native people. Of 1,689,100 people of the City of Greater Shanghai, excepting 9,790 foreigners were Chinese. The total of these three municipalities was 3,121,682 at the time of inquiry Justice Feetham in 1931. At this writing it must have crossed the 4,000,000 mark easily. In 1931, of 48,000 foreigners within the Settlement, Concession and External Roads Areas about 19,000 were Japanese. It is estimated that today Japanese alone number double the figures of foreigners in 1931. They are followed by Russians with their 20,000.

The economic importance of Shanghai needs no further comment. Its foreign trade has always been somewhere between fifty and sixty per cent of China's external commerce. It has said that he who controls Shanghai controls the Yangtze Valley. He who controls the Yangtze controls China." So Shanghai has for many years been the coveted prize by contending warlords. The objective Chiang Kai-shek's northern expedition from Canton was fixed at this delta city. But like many of his predecessors, upon arrival at Shanghai he too sold his high purposes for a mess of glorified pottage, with which he formed The Soong Brothers-Sisters and Company. Presently he allowed him [illegible] Geneva, and later Washington, to lead him by the ear. Now that the Nanking Government under President Wang Chingwei ha enjoyed the best wishes and blessin of Japan and her indomitable ties, the reconstruction of Shangi, future of reborn China and lding of East Asia's New Order e more than assured.

Unique Government

Theovernment of the Internationalettlement has been most uniquo say the least. It started by v of the Land Regulations beingiginally a sort of a joint annoment and confirmation of the ament between the Taotai, Kungpw-kew and the British Consaptain G. Butler of 1845. With subsequent extension of renteas, new provisions were grad added. The one of 1845 aboverred to prescribed the meth acquiring title to land, indiche roads to be maintained, the ground rent, etc., and in A12 recognized the duty of forel renters to "build an repa bridges, maintain and clea streets, put up and light the lamps, establish fire engint trees and hire watchmer was the modest beginnin composite international rep Shanghai, an Oriental mirf the League of Nations, equnirated by Anglo-Saxon infUnder these regulations thrrenters were elected to ser "Committee of Roads anand an annual meeting wander the chairmanship of h consul.

of Shimonoseki resulting Sino-Japanese war of 18ded that Japan might se pleasure, a site on the River as her exclusive c But she waived the ph the understanding make use of the facilities for trading thus Japan came to the activities of the welfare. Needless to Japanese interests increasingly important value and number of

e turn of the century, e not represented on Municipal Council. By e twenties Shanghai's lation was about forty e total of foreigners. and later two of the ve allotted to them. d in vain thereafter d representation. But uthorities of the British upheld their precious unwilling to modify election or a pre-election agreement.

Based on Property

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The Chinese fared even worse. To be sure the Settlement was originally intended for the exclusive residence of foreigners. But since the presence of Chinese was recognized, necessary and welcomed, their cooperation was desired and impellant. But not until 1920 were the Chinese even allowed to register their wishes and that merely as their desires. It took ten years of contention before they were allowed to have three seats merely as advisers, though they were increased to five and finally to a vote, while the Japanese were compelled even up to the last days to cooperate with their hard earned two precious votes.

Let us repeat, we have no thought of ignoring the British contributions to the development of China's metropolis. At the same time we can never forget that they were predicated by two outstanding ideas: [illegible] general, and the Chinese in particular. Facts speak louder than words:

Shanghai's Police Force*

Actual Strength on December 31, 1930

	Foreign	Japanese	Sikh	Chinese
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Deputy Commissioners	3	—	—	—
Assistant C'missioners	9	1	—	1
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Detective Superintendents	8	—	—	—
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Detective Chief Inspectors	3	1	—	3
Inspectors	35	3	2	5
Detective Inspectors	8	—	—	6
Sub-Inspectors	55	6	4	42
Detective Sub-Inspectors	25	1	—	15
Sergeants	69	31	88	169
Detective Sergeants	48	4	1	70
Probationary S'geants	213	—	—	—
Detective Probationary Sergeants	19	—	—	—
Constables	—	143	594	2.936
Detective Constables	—	9	2	227
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Haven for Criminals

The Shanghai Municipality, Anglo-American dominated, was not only an untouchable haven for foreign as well as Chinese marauders, it had long been the impregnable base of their imperialistic operations and exploitation. One illustration will suffice. Possibly a telephone system is one of the most innocent yet indispensable public services. A British American corporation registered in Delaware known as the International Telephone and Telegraph Company readily obtained a charter through their own councilmen, with whom the company drew up the safest possible agreement for itself. It was granted to float a local loan of about $1,000,000. A return of 10 per cent was guaranteed by the Council American and British experts were to be brought to the city. They were to decide on the types of machines to be used out of the outmoded transmitters and receivers discarded elsewhere in their world-wide circuits. In order to fit them to local use an auxiliary British-American controlled company was organized, with whom the Shanghai Telephone Company entered into special arrangements. Certain patents were loaned to the Telephone Company at the price named by the parent company at Delaware. For these and other technical advices and managerical intelligence the Anglo-American controlled Company was to pay the Delaware concern three(?) per cent of the gross receipts not net receipts) of the company. It is inconceivable that such an agreement could be allowed anywhere in the world except in Shanghai by the Anglo-American controlled municipality to the American-British controlled Company. If this case does not fit in the world exploitation, we will have to invest a new one.

Now all of these and many other shackles binding the Chinese will be cast aside by the Sino-Japanese Agreement and cooperation, better yet their joint determination will be enthusiastically applauded throughout the civilized world. So far as the rendition of Shanghai's two foreign areas are concerned, it is an accomplished fact, though there still remain some details to be worked out in connection with the removal of extraterritoriality and consular jurisdiction.

Show Willingness

Germany and Russia had already surrendered their rights at the end of the last World War. Other Powers cooperating with Japan have manifested their willingness to follow Japan's suit. There should not be much left for negotiations, for on one expects from Nanking except what he is willing to grant to China or Chinese in his own country. All we seek and China seeks are "equality and reciprocity" in according one another "national treatment." Heretofore all extraterritorial foreigners had coveted specially advantageous position in China. That should not be. By the same token no foreigners in China in the future shall be placed under less advantageous position than the Chinese as regards the engaging in business and profession, ownership of properties. Taxation, etc.

Recently the State Department in Washington announced the treaty and accompanying exchange of notes signed between China and the United States. They relate the hurried relinquishment by the latter of its extraterritorial and other special privileges which she enjoyed in the former. It is a pitiful farce to say the least, when one consider where these privileges, settlements and concessions are situated, and where the beneficiary is now located. One cannot help recalling Abraham Jacob, that Jewish friend of Pat Kelly who died suddenly. Abraham went to the grave of his friend and wrote a thousand dollar check in favor of Pat Kelly and left it [illegible] was such a fine fellow. I want him to enjoy all the flowers that he wants with this."

Whether Chungking is better situated than Pat Kelly to enjoy all bouquets thrown by the United States and the United Kingdom who followed America's footsteps is for the reader to judge. There is another point which we might inquire. It says:

"The American nationals in China are to be accorded rights to travel, reside and carry on trade in China similar to rights that have been accorded to Chinese nationals throughout the United States. Each country is to endeavor to have accorded to nationals of the other treatment not less favorable than that enjoyed by its nationals in regard to legal proceedings, administration of justice and levying of taxes."

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Each contains a joker. No one can "travel, live and trade" without first entering the country which both America and British so eloquently ignore. One might as well put up a barbwire fence around a swimming pool and invite a bystander, "Come in, the water is fine."

Then what about the right to own and lease land if one enters in California, in Arizona and eleven other states? Washington as well as London recklessly promises something which they cannot undertake effectively. Neither Japanese nor Chinese seek anything more or less than equal and reciprocal treatments in these Anglo-American communities. Several pages of promises as to what they hope to do is of no avail. All we demand is that their shall not be any discrimination when we cross their boundary lines and reside within their world-wide reserves because of any national, racial or religious antecent. Neither shall there be any unilateral most favored nation treatment by the Anglo-Saxons in the Orient.

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SHANGHAI RETURNS TO CHINA AND THE CHINESE

With the Retrocession of the International Settlement and the French Concession Western Imperialism in the East Has Become Dirt in the Dustbin of Memory

By KIYOSUE INUI, LL.D.

In 1917 Lloyd George, Britain's War Premier, in his caustic remarks to the people of the United States, said "What you are wishing for, we are fighting for." Even more sarcastic though it may sound, we of the East, especially of Japan, can most unreservedly say to the Americans and Britishers, "What you proposed to do or pretend to do, we have already accomplished." For China has become the master of all settlements and concessions that are scattered throughout the country, except for the Italian Concession in Tientsin whose retrocession is undoubtedly is a matter of time. And as an epochal day Shanghai's famous International Settlement and French Concession, the notorious outposts of Western imperialism and the furthermost bases of their exploitation and subjugation will be but an ignominious yet colorful and indelible page in the history of the East and West intercourse.

The true nature of the Anglo-American method of conquest, namely, political, economic and cultural was given, by a shrewd Chinese student of politics, a poignant equivalent in three Bs, "Bible, Bullets and Beer." It might be added here in parenthesis that "beer" and "opium" are synonimous. That Britain was the arch-perpetrator of all vicious failures and crimes of colonialism goes without saying. Neither has the United States, who has always disclaimed any ulterior motives or territorial designs in East Asia, ever departed from the above triangular formula, differing only in the apportionment of these three elementary doses.

Sealed Fate of China

The legalization of opium traffic in China at the roar of the British canon in 1842, was the instrument that sealed the fate of China and of the Orient through the unfortunate, humiliating and disappointing experiences of extraterritoriality and convention tariff for one hundred and one years. But England has paid a small token for "value received." So far as the United States was concerned, undoubtedly, she meant well in her earlier stages, always posing as a saintly isolationist and noninterventionist. Each time however, the British squeezed anything out of meek and peaceful China, the unsophisticated young Republic of the Western Hemisphere was sure to be on the spot to claim the very same privileges and concessions for herself. She never allowed to slip through her fingers what she could claim. And now the young robust Republic [illegible] to the ugly and self-same Imperialistic Britain, whose motto now is "let Uncle Sam do it."

These rights and privileges, which China was thus compelled to grant, were deeply involved with extraterritoriality and tariff conventions, that they gradually became those of political and administrative character as well as economic. Britain is the old comer and introducer of the most-favored-nation clause into the Asiatic field of competition while the United States is the last entrant into the same sphere and is naturally the proposer of the Open Door Policy. Originally these two opposite policies were born of their jealousies, but gradually, with the rise of Japan, they were drawn together to stage "squeeze play," to borrow a base-ball term, assuring everything for themselves "both going and coming."

Vigorous Demand

When the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1915, otherwise known as the Twenty-one Demands, was concluded, the United States was most vigorous in its condemnation. Yet when she discovered that it contained a stipulation relating to the right to own agricultural land in Manchuria by Japanese, she at once asserted the most-favored-nation treatment or the privileges of plowing the frozen and desolated corner of the globe to which she drove the Japanese by her restrictive legislation; the corner 6,000 miles away from even Oregon or California which refused the use of agricultural land to the Japanese and Chinese who were already there capable, willing and deserving of work.

We have no intention of placing all blames of extraterritoriality and convention tariffs at the door of Anglo-Americans alone, for unfortunately China too on her part allowed her crafty officials to bargain away many of her political and administrative rights in connection with her lamented unequal treaties.

One right thus extricated from China served as the necessary wedge for the next by which foreigners drove troublesome pegs throughout China. Without casting derogatory aspersions upon the invaluable contributions by some of the Master-like missionaries, it was another set of them who built up in the interior centers of China veritable feudal castles around their nobly dedicated establishments. For they alone of all foreigners were allowed to preach to and "protect" all Christians, nominal or otherwise native or foreign, in the land where they are merely guests.

Without touching upon the evil of the spheres of influence, foreign monopolies, convention tariffs, right of inland waters navigation and what not, let it be known that even after China obtained her tariff autonomy, her customs administration was virtually under foreign supervision. So was her postal service and salt gebelle. Her Ministries of Communications and Finance have always had goodly quotas of foreign advisers and been under their control. It must be admitted for fairness that China has been benefitted by the foreigner and his capital but "they have suffered at his imperialistic hands." To quote from a well-known American college text, "The Chinese economic system has been disrupted and retarded, and the Chinese political evolution has been sidetracked in the groove of semi-colonialism. One-quarter of China's railroads, three-quarters of its iron, one half of its coal, half of its cotton, much of its flour, oil, tobacco, motor and radio industries, and most of its utilities were in the hands of foreigners even before the Japanese manifestation of intention to assume command over a new Japan-China economic block as the senior partner."

Anglo-Saxon Aggression

Out of these ill-gained rights and gradually engrossed privileges rose one grand imperialistic monument of indefatigable exploitation on the shores of the Whampoo River with the fertile Yangtze Delta as its hinterland. Shanghai is by no means a handwork of nature alone. The aggressive initiative of Anglo-Saxon peoples, particularly of the British must be admitted. The opening of Shanghai to foreign commerce owes its inception to a notification of the British consul, Captain G. Butler of November 17, 1943 pursuant to the Sino-British Treaty of 1842. Though already some foreigners were within the walled-city known as Nantau, he for the first time rented a plot of ground of twenty-three acres for his residential and office premises. In 1846, 138 acres and in 1848 additional 336 were rented for foreign residents. With this modest start the Settlement gradually expanded. In 1893 the so-called "American settlement," which was rented by the American Consul-General serving in 1863 and which was never ratified by the American Government, was formally incorporated with the Foreign Settlement. In 1899 the Settlement Extension took place twice making a total of 5,583 acres for the International Settlement, as it stood in its last days. The French Concession started a similar process in 1849 with 164 acres until the final extension of 1914 which gave the French area a total of 2,525 acres. Together these two foreign areas would make 12,1/2 square miles which represents the oft-disputed so-called External Roads Areas. It will be remembered that the last named area has been claimed by foreigners as the necessary adjunct connecting the Settlement and its recreation grounds such as driving ranges and golf courses. With their rendition, they undoubtedly will be in turn incorporated with the Chinese municipality known as the City of Greater Shanghai which covers a vast area of 320 miles surrounding the foreign portions, although it is quite possible the last named areas might be designated as Special Districts within the Greater Chinese city.

Taiping Rebellion

These foreign Settlements and Concessions were originally intended for residential quarters of Westerners. As the foreign population grew, that of the Chinese also was augmented. But the most unfortunate Taiping Rebellion of the fifties caused a mass migration of the Chinese into the prohibited areas for protection. Subsequently each internal strife or revolution increased Chinese population within the foreign controlled areas. Prior to the China Incident the total population of the International Settlement was about one million of whom but 26,965 were all Chinese while with the exception of 12,335 foreigners all of the French Concession population of 434,220 were the native people. Of 1,689, 100 people of the City of Greater Shanghai, excepting 9,790 foreigners were Chinese. The total of these three municipalities was 3,121,682 at the time of inquiry Justice Feetham in 1931. At this writing it must have crossed the 4,000,000 mark easily. In 1931, of 48,000 foreigners within the Settlement, Concession and External Roads Areas about 19,000 were Japanese. It is estimated that today Japanese alone number double the figures of foreigners in 1931. They are followed by Russians with their 20,000.

The economic importance of Shanghai needs no further comment. Its foreign trade has always been somewhere between fifty and sixty per cent of China's external commerce. It has said that he who controls Shanghai controls the Yangtze Valley. He who controls the Yangtze controls China." So Shanghai has for many years been the coveted prize by contending warlords. The objective Chiang Kai-shek's northern expedition from Canton was fixed at this delta city. But like many of his predecessors, upon arrival at Shanghai he too sold his high purposes for a mess of glorified pottage, with which he formed The Soong Brothers-Sisters and Company. Presently he allowed himself to wear the golden shackles of Leith-Ross and Reichman and to give opportunities for London and Geneva, and later Washington, to lead him by the ear. Now that the Nanking Government under President Wang Ching-wei has enjoyed the best wishes and blessing of Japan and her indomitable allies, the reconstruction of Shanghai, future of reborn China and building of East Asia's New Order are more than assured.

Unique Government

The Government of the International Settlement has been most unique to say the least. It started by virtue of the Land Regulations being originally a sort of a joint announcement and confirmation of the agreement between the Taotai, Kung Mow-kew and the British Consul, Captain G. Butler of 1845. With the subsequent extension of rented areas, new provisions were gradually added. The one of 1845 above referred to prescribed the method of acquiring title to land, indicated the roads to be maintained, fixed the ground rent, etc., and in Article 12 recognized the duty of foreign land renters to "build an repair the bridges, maintain and cleanse the streets, put up and light the street lamps, establish fire engines, plant trees and hire watchmen." This was the modest beginning of the composite international republic of Shanghai, an Oriental miniature of the League of Nations, equally dominated by Anglo-Saxon influence. Under these regulations three land renters were elected to serve as a "Committee of Roads and Jetties and an annual meeting was held under the chairmanship of the British consul.

The Treaty of Shimonoseki resulting from the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-5 provided that Japan might select, at her pleasure, a site on the Whampoo River as her exclusive concessions. But she waived the proviso with the understanding that she make use of the Settlement facilities for trading purposes. Thus Japan came to participate in the activities of the Settlement's welfare. Needless to say that the Japanese interests there became increasingly important both in value and number of residents.

But until the turn of the century, Japanese were not represented on the Shanghai Municipal Council. By the end of the twenties Shanghai's Japanese population was about forty per cent of the total of foreigners. But only one and later two of the S.M.C. seats we allotted to them. They struggled in vain thereafter for an increased representation. But the Municipal authorities of the British doggedly upheld their precious status-quo ever unwilling to modify the system of election or a pre-election agreement.

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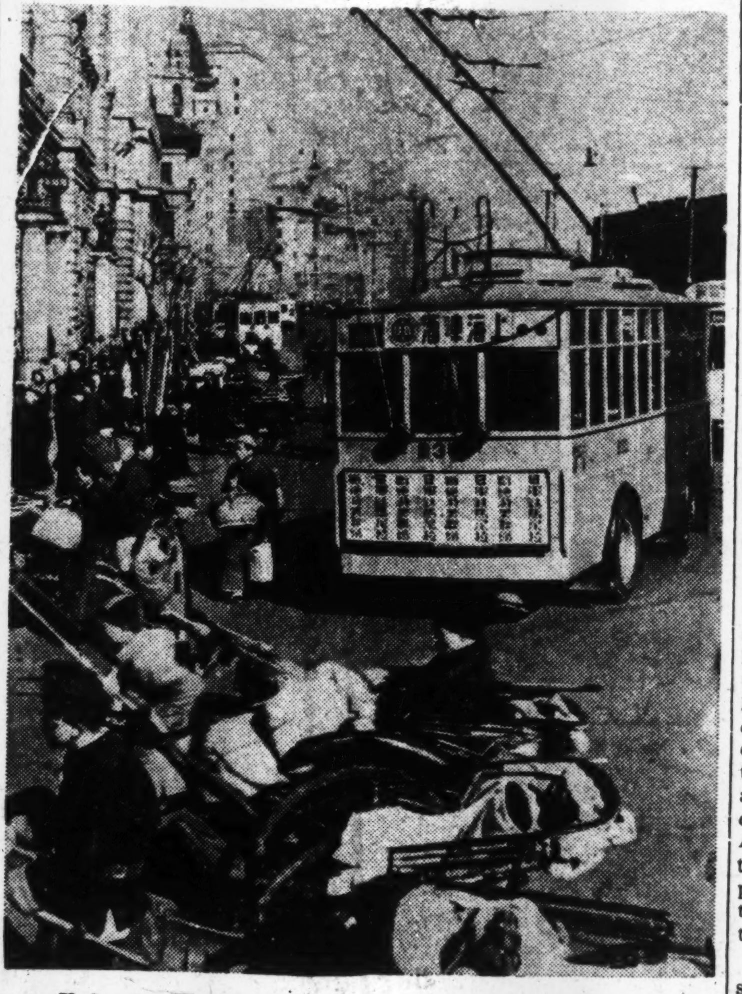

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People Are Too Intelligent to Be Deceived by the Anglo-Saxons; Will Fight On

Domei

ROME, July 29.—The Italians are too intelligent to be deceived by the Anglo-Saxons and will continue their fight for European security, the Stefani News Agency revealed today in an "official view" issued by the authorities.

The "official view" of the situation was as follows:

"Informed government quarters stress that the Fascist system in Italy has been officially abolished by measures taken in the first cabinet meeting dissolving the Fascist party and abolishing the National Defense Special Court and the laws concerning the Grand Council. This is not the time, however, to discuss the past in order to take apart the causes direct and indirect which invited the fall of the party. It is clear that former Premier Benito Mussolini did not fall before the crossfire of enemy propaganda, nor before the still more ruthless military crossfire.

"The various causes which brought about the ruin of Fascism concern only Italy itself, and does not allow for discussion by those other than Italians. No one cares what the enemy thinks of the sudden dissolution of the Fascist system; that is no concern of the Italian people. If one were to believe what the enemy has continued to cry out, if one were to place trust in the pledges continually poured out by the enemy's propaganda, it would seem that the time has now come for the enemy to prove by facts that its bitter hate has been directed not at the Italian people but at Italy's political system. The time seems to have come for the enemy to prove the propaganda it has continually chanted.

Enemy Not Satisfied

"Reports coming from the enemy, however, show that the fact is not so; the enemy seems far from satisfied at the action of the Italian people who through constitutional steps removed with order and without doubt one of the direct objectives of the enemy, as always stated by the enemy's propaganda. In face of the changing situation in Italy, the enemy has forgotten completely its declarations up till now, and has begun to cry for an unconditional surrender, in a form completely devoid of political significance.

"The Italian people are intelligent, and have a sense of judgement. And especially at a time when their native land stands on that line dividing life and death the Italian people can see clearly and speak clearly. The words 'Long live the King!' come not only from the lips of the people but wells out from the bottom of their hearts.

In a speech made in the British House of Commons British Premier Winston Churchill dealt with the internal occurrence in Italy and made clear with what attitude the Anglo-Saxons will regard the nationalistic feeling pervading Italy at present.

"Churchill spoke to the British and not to the tempered Italian people. All he said was a repetition of what he has frequently stated in the past. Unconditional surrender, if not, complete destruction; no matter how many times this is repeated there will be no change in the Anglo-Saxon's insane hallucinations. Today, just as yesterday, the enemy does not try to know the Italian people, and at the same time reveals that concerning the Italian people it is absolutely ignorant. The Anglo-Saxons forget that Italy too is fighting for European security. The German Forces at present blocking on the Eastern front the way of Bolshevist invasion are at the same time fighting for European security.

Crisis Here

"The enemy now is beating at the unsoiled portals of our nation, and the time of greatest crisis has come.

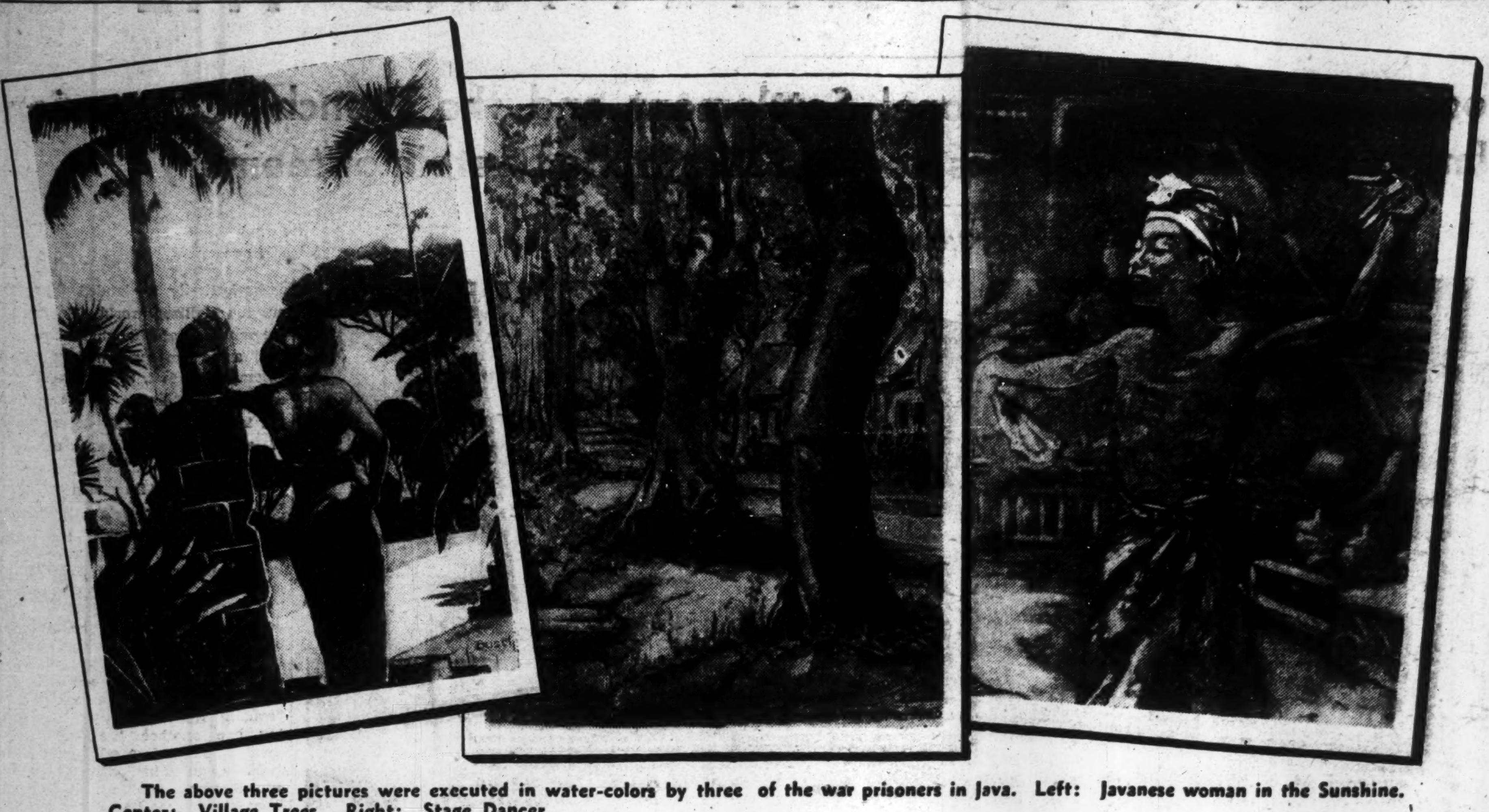
"But the British have to understand that as long as they do not awaken from their hallucination a further serious threat is approaching them. By that is meant something which will have greater effect than invasion or the occupation of territory. That great threat is the danger of political ruin. The Italian people are determined to support their government and defend without hesitation and without display the unity of their sacred motherland. There will be no use in indulging in petty politics over persons or names.

"In Italy today there is but one historic ruler; the whole of the Italian people are united around the Royal House. The anti-Axis nations should know that the Italian people are not the kind to try to understand words which have no meaning. The Italian people are not the kind to follow anything blindly; they are the possessors of superior intelligence, who have been able to build history and times.

"Cities may be turned to burnt rubble and families completely destroyed by the violent power of merciless machinery. But the Italian spirit having its roots in the Italian people who understand their history and their position in the world will never be conquered. To hope, as the Anglo-Saxons do, to destroy the spiritual strength of the Italian people by honeyed words never accompanied by deeds, that is an idiot's dream.

"If the Anglo-Saxons' blind violence is made use of as they say it will then that will be a shame which will never be wiped away in the present or future for the world, for the next era, for all the peoples of Europe including them. No European who has gained the benefits of civilization will but denounce this shame."

Javanese Scenes from the Brushes of War Prisoners



The above three pictures were executed in water-colors by three of the war prisoners in Java. Left: Javanese woman in the Sunshine. Center: Village Trees. Right: Stage Dancer.

Music Notes

Professor Hisao Tanabe, of Tokyo Imperial University and Tokyo Academy of Music, will give two lectures for the current Karuizawa Session of the Oriental Culture Summer College, which will be held at the Karuizawa Kaikan, daily, during this week. The noted musical scholar will speak on "Japanese Music," from 9:40 to 11:10 a.m., Friday, August 6 and on "Japanese Dance," from 9:40 to 10:20 a.m. Saturday, August 7.

A musical entertainment program in connection with the Oriental Culture Summer College will be offered as a special event, at the Karuizawa Kaikan, from 4 p.m., Friday, August 6.

The first in a series of exclusive dance recitals for members of the Sai Shoki Dancing Art Appreciation Society will be staged at the Imperial Theater from 7 p.m., Sunday, August 8.

A "Restful Concert" will be offered at the Hibiya Open Air Auditorium from 5 p.m., Saturday, August 14, with performances by Miss Kuniko Ashiwara, soprano, formerly a famous male impersonator of the Takarazuka Girls Opera; Haruhiko Haida and the Southern Band, Akira Yoshino conducting the Shochiku Chamber Music Ensemble; Ryo Watanabe conducting the Nitchiku (Columbia) Orchestra, and Kazuo Tanaka leading the Shochiku Light Music Orchestra.

Back in Tokyo from a recent tour of concerts entertaining the Imperial Forces in Manchoukuo, the South Seas Light Music Ensemble is planning a grand-scale performance at the Tokyo Gekijo on Saturday, August 28.

With the aim of spreading Japanese musical culture on the Continent, a group of prominent young musicians connected with the Musashino Music School, led by Professor Naohiro Fukui, will leave Tokyo early this week on an extensive concert tour of Manchoukuo. Violin, piano, and vocal solo performance as well as chorus numbers are included in the repertory which has been chiefly selected from Japanese compositions. Concerts are to be presented in the principal cities of Manchoukuo as well as in Chosen. Besides, under the auspices of the South Manchurian Railway Company, a series of appearances in the rural districts and musical entertainments for the soldiers of the Kwantung Army are also planned.

Seiichi Hayakawa, baritone; Miss Haruko Mori, soprano, and Miss Yoko Matsukuma, piano, are planning a joint concert tour to Hokkaido toward the middle of this month.

The Kokusai Geijitsu-Sha (International Artists Association) has recently gone out of existence, and its former manager, Seitaro Kikuchi, has established a concert management bureau under the name of "Kikuchi Music Office," at No. 2 Minato-Cho 2-Chome, Kyobashi-Ku.

Announcement of the coming visit to Japan of the Thai Foreign Minister, W. Wichit Wathakan, has aroused special interest among musical circles as Minister Wathakan has also been known as the foremost musical composer of contemporary Thailand. Many of his most successful compositions have already become familiar to music lovers in this country, including such songs as "The Moon," "The Golden Peninsula," and "Japan is Calling You," as well as some selection from the national Thai operas "Princess Saen Wee" and "The Blood of Supahrn."

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MSA
The Azuma Ballet Company

On July 28 at the Kabuki Theater, Tokyo. The program: Beethoven's Seventh Symphony (first performance in Japan in ballet form), Debussy's "L'Apres-midi d'un Faune," Interlude "the Flower Waltz" by Tschaikowsky (music only), and Chopin's "Les Sylphides."

The Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Kojiro Kofune; choreography and general setting, by Yusaku Azuma; Costumes by Madame Kimiko Sawada.

Of all the Beethoven Symphonies, the Seventh seems to be the most romantic and so adaptable to bodily movements; the general impression given by the music has been described in turn as a rustic wedding, Moorish knighthood, a masked ball, a sequel to the "Pastoral Symphony," and so forth, but the "Apotheosis of the Dance," as suggested by Wagner, seems to appropriate itself most admirably to the Symphony, as nearly all its motives are ideally perfect dance-rhythms.

It is small wonder then that it has been adapted and re-created in movements by great dancers since Fokine. Even taking it for granted that the music has not such programmatic elements to a marked degree as the Fifth or the Third, it has a certain dramatic quality of great beauty and intensity with crystalline conception. With all due credit, Mr. Azuma's adaptation of the Seventh Symphony for a Ballet, judging from the First Night performance, seemed too tentative to be perspicuous with the possible exception of the Third and Fourth Movements.

From the nature of the music, the movements should at least symbolize some of these: "clear-cut" terns of classic design, be it Grecian or Egyptian; without so much meandering about ambiguously around the fundamental steps of Ballet. The dances, like the musical performances, are to present a parallel to emotional experiences yet without following the actions of real life; thus, the over-concentration on the perfection of varied steps at the expense of the drama or period seems a little short of "flippertygibbet."

Why not start the movements with the principal theme of the First Movement (Poco sostenuto) and not wait until the middle subject; those repeated ascending scales afford such an excellent opportunity for choreographic effect of the right kind,—a strange beauty of ugliness and primitivism as expressed in crude and angular movements with utmost economy of gestures in strong suggestiveness?

The most wonderful Second Movement (Allegretto, oddly enough marked by Beethoven himself at 76 (Maelzel's metronome), cannot be taken too literally; it is a pageant of the Graces with tearful happiness. Why not have the train of Dais bearers start from the left or right wing of the stage in perfect rhythm from the outset of the Second Movement and after crossing the stage about ¾, slowly ascend the sloping way towards the opposite direction, reaching the climax at about the mid-way and gradually disappearing one by one until the Dreamer is left alone on the steps of Venus?

The Third and Fourth Movement in a way, presented some of the best performances of the work; the picturesque scenes, the harmonious movements of bodies and veils in "en masse" effect somehow seemed to be able to be expressed only through the medium of Ballet. A thought more synchronization of movements in group dancing would have enhanced the performance still further.

Whatever dissatisfaction one felt in the previous item was thoroughly quenched by the item that followed —Debussy's "L'Apres-midi d'un Faune"; in this, despite his formidable predecessor, Nijinsky, Azuma's interpretation of the work was quite noteworthy. Some of the modifications he introduced were a pair of closely fitting tights which came up to his loins only instead of to his neck and around the arms, and it was whitish in color with large black spots spaced rather apart from one another, continuing on to the bare chest to give the impression of a Faun. He wore a sandal on his left leg only, to enhance the effect of an adolescent Faun just forming its toe. Perhaps, a shade more languorous facial make-up would have added to the whole atmosphere a still further slumberous effect of a Summer afternoon.

The performance of the work usually takes just around ten minutes or so, but how perfectly the music conveys the sentiment of the poem by Mallarme! And the music seems to find a parallel expression in movements in this Ballet creation.

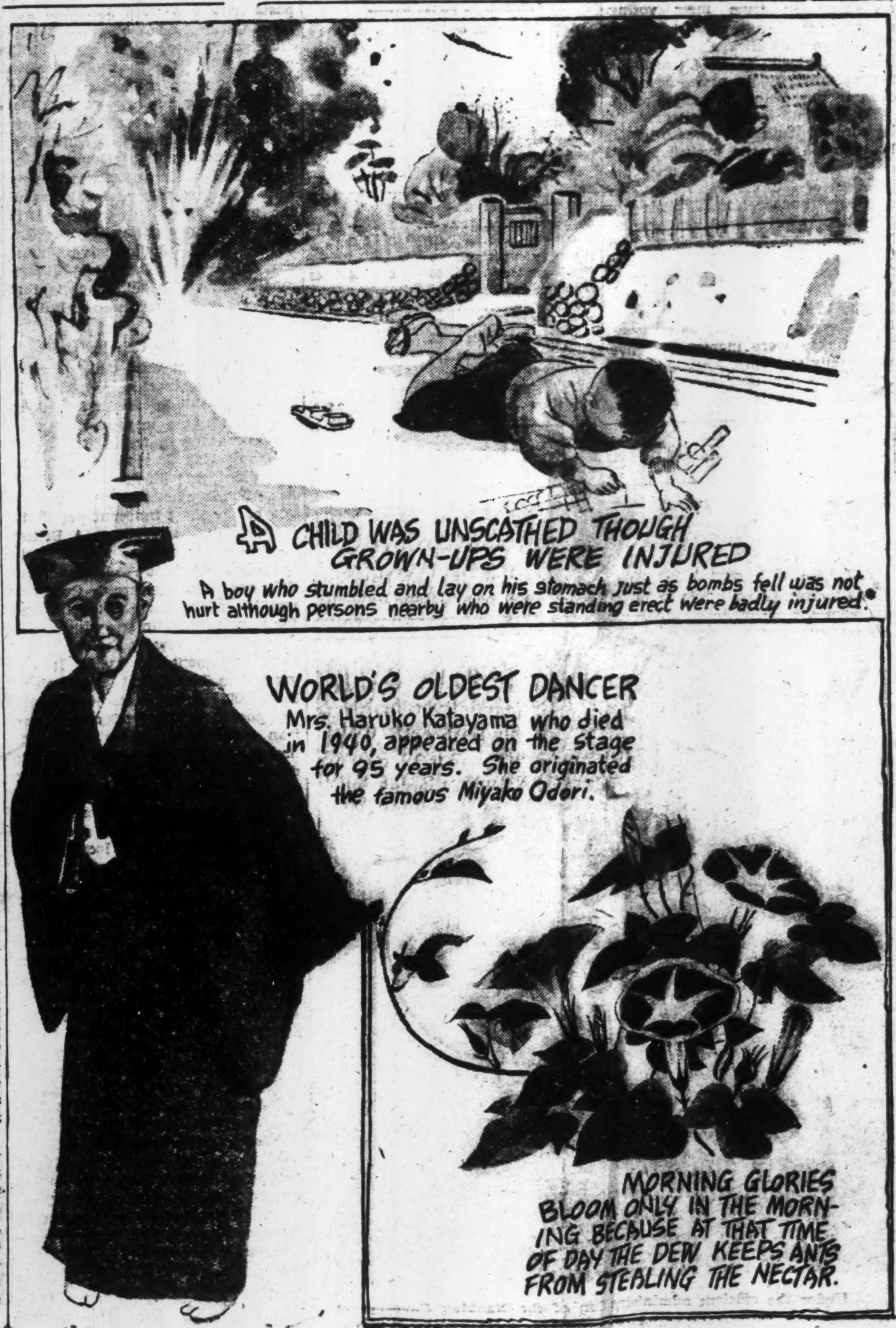
Those who were used to the choreographic art founded on elegance and the circular movement would have hardly had the satisfaction of appreciating such innovations as extreme economy of movements, frieze like postures without apparent brilliance, a subdued passion of strong suggestiveness, which were re-fashioned with such mastery by this young dancer last Wednesday evening.

When the curtain rose, one found him lying with his body half raised and with one leg bent, and his fingers of the right hand near his lips suggesting a shepherd's pipe: the climax was reached when he threw himself down and passionately followed along the fallen veil with all his senses but without kissing it; which in a way seemed to heighten the emotional effect even more than actual physical contact with the object.

Chopin's "Les Sylphides" followed, consisting of Preludes, Nocturne, Waltzes and Mazurkas. Here the more traditional form of Ballet would find its full scope; grace and spiral movement come to the fore with all their varied forms chiefly aiming at the effect rather than the contents. A Waltz danced by Mlle. Kaoru Hanzawa and a Mazurka danced by Yusaku Azuma seemed to have made the greatest impression on the audience.

Generally speaking, the stage settings were effectively done, though the lighting effect still seemed not quite satisfactory and the color diffusion somewhat harsh on the whole. The Orchestra did not come up to the usual standard at all, an ideal conductor for ballet is a conductor who has the kind of sense to know how to conduct for dancing, which should be, by necessity different from conducting symphonic works or even accompanying operatic singers.

STRANGER THAN FICTION


A CHILD WAS UNSCATHED THOUGH GROWN-UPS WERE INJURED
A boy who stumbled and lay on his stomach just as bombs fell was not hurt although persons nearby who were standing erect were badly injured.
WORLD'S OLDEST DANCER
Mrs. Haruko Katayama who died in 1940, appeared on the stage for 95 years. She originated the famous Miyako Odori.
MORNING GLORIES BLOOM ONLY IN THE MORNING BECAUSE AT THAT TIME OF DAY THE DEW KEEPS ANTS FROM STEALING THE NECTAR.

BERLIN PRESS HAILS EX-DUCE'S BIRTHDAY

Mussolini Reaches 60th Year as Ardent Patriot to Whom Whole Nation Is Indebted

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, July 29.—Benito Mussolini who up to now has been the guide of Italy's fate completed his 60th birthday today. Independent of other events, it was declared in today's press conference in the Wilhelmstrasse, historical and moral justice compels us to recall the creative achievements of this great statesman—this great revolutionary and ardent patriot who will go down in history.

Although the significance of the great events in Italy may not have revealed themselves as yet to the fullest extent the secular importance of Mussolini to Italy and Europe will undergo no change. For nearly three decades he dedicated himself entirely to serving his people, to unifying his country and converting it into a modern nation.

He was the first European statesman who succeeded in solving the social problems resulting from the world war and the epoch of industrialization preceding it. The Italian people owe Mussolini its recovery. Without him the Italian people would never have been able to participate in this fateful struggle of the great powers for a new order and a new distribution of the world.

The Duce will go down in history as the great champion for the freedom of the new Europe which will arise after the defeat of the Anglo-American-Soviet coalition. In conclusion it was emphasized in the Wilhelmstrasse that it was the duty and the task of every historically thinking person on such a day to honor the personality of a man who started Italy on its way to being a modern great power.

Also the entire German press recalled the unparalleled achievements of Benito Mussolini on the occasion of his 60th birthday. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung writes that his achievements can never be denied despite all vicissitudes of fate. He has been the pioneer for a better justice between the nations and for a Europe of tomorrow.

The enormous changes which the Italian people and the country underwent in the course of the years of which Mussolini was the head alone suffice to make the name of Mussolini immortal despite all defamation of the enemy. The coming generations, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung points out, after victory will consider Mussolini a man who outlined the goal not only for his own nation but for the rejuvenation of the entire world.

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The VENDETTA of AKO

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

TRANSLATED BY TSUNEO TOMONAGA

✓ Chapter 32
Interlude

Several days passed.

The lanterns in the room cast flickering shadows on the tessellated ceiling. Ushioda Matanojo and Tominomori Sukeimon were reading the Taiheiki, which had been lent to them, probably by Deneimon. Others were writing letters or were talking softly together. Akawani Genzo was trying to pick his ears with a piece of paper rolled up into a sliver.

The room was partly partitioned into two parts; eight men had been put into the upper part, and the rest, the younger ones, in the lower.

In the former division were Horibe Yahei, the oldest man of them all; Yoshida Chuzaemon, formidable-looking but gentle-voiced; the silent Hazama Kihei; the poetic-minded Onodera Junai. Hara Soemon and Mase Kyudaiyu were also there, livening up the company with their merry jests.

Kuranosuke was always near the brazier in front of the alcove. His hands were more often than not thrust under the quilts. His habitually imperturbable countenance was now relaxed, and his eyes were blank, as though his brain had no more need now to tussle with further problems. Sometimes he looked towards the younger comrades with half-closed eyes, and sometimes at the ceiling, as though his thoughts were far away.

When somebody addressed him, Kuranosuke would smile, which was a strange thing with him. Now he sat with slightly hunched shoulders, his back rounded, his whole attitude that of a man who had arrived at his destination and attained his object.

"A man soon becomes accustomed to his environment. It would be impertinent of us to become used to the life here. We are blessed with too kind a treatment. . . ."

Kuranosuke often meditated thus to himself. He and his comrades had been accustomed to a frugal life so long that the sudden ease and luxury here tended to weaken their health.

Yesterday he had spoken to Deneimon about it.

"Please forgive my impertinence," he had said "We have been used to a ronin life for so long that we feel rather uncomfortable amidst the ease and luxury here. With regard to meals, I think we are being fed too much. Each man gets two bowls of soup and five different kinds of dishes. In future could you kindly arrange matters so that our meals will consist of one bowl of soup and one dish? Or at most only two dishes? The commonest food will suffice for us."

Yahei, Junai and Soemon had seconded the idea.

"Our palates, long accustomed to poverty, have been overwhelmed with the bounty of the food here," said Junai with a smile.

Deneimon had laughed at this.

"We no longer are able to exercise our bodies,'" said Yahei. "We read or write or sleep the whole day long."

"I understand," said Deneimon. "But his lordship ordered us to give you two bowls of soup and five dishes each with every meal. I cannot do anything about it without his lordship's permission. Besides, the cooks are doing their best to please you, for they are proud of the honor."

"We are overwhelmed."

"Of course, I shall be happy to offer facilities for exercise, but as you know, we cannot let you out of doors. But in case of fire, you are allowed to go into the garden. I'll show you the place."

"Must we wait for a fire?" said Junai with a laugh.

"My soles itch from too long a rest. I should like to feel the earth beneath my bare feet," said Okuda Magodaiyu.

"Of course, of course," said Deneimon. "Ah, there goes the clock. I must go. Well, sleep well. . . ." He started to go out, but turned back once. "Oh, I forgot. . . from tomorrow carpenters will start work in the inner hall. Don't let the noise disturb you."

After he had gone, the comrades retired for the night, thinking gratefully of Deneimon, who never ceased to worry about their welfare.

Kuranosuke went to sleep with his head covered with a brown crepe hood. The younger men dropped off to sleep almost at once, but from the upper part of the room coughs were audible for some time.

Ushioda Matanojo was noted for his habit of grinding his teeth during his sleep. Horibe Yahei, the seventy year-old warrior, one night astonished his comrades by uttering the fencer's cry during his sleep. His alarmed comrades laughed heartily when they found that Yahei knew nothing about it.

The comrades found that they could sleep pleasantly and well. For two or three days after they had come here, their sleep was broken by visions of gleaming snow and flashing blades.

The younger men could not sleep easily at first, for they had been acutely conscious of their approaching death. They used to fall into a troubled sleep, tired out from thinking too much about their fate. The older comrades, on the other hand, went to sleep pleasantly enough. They used to doze off even as they were reminiscing about their past, which appeared to them like a pleasant picture-scroll.

After the first few days, however, all of them ceased to think of death. They slept peacefully and easily like babies. Perhaps their sleep was instersperséd with pleasant dreams of friends and relatives? Anyway, they slept soundly and did not wake until the bright rays of the morning sun began to creep beneath their eyelids.

Dawn came bright and pleasant with the chirruping of sparrows under the eaves.

"We are still alive. . . ." thought the comrades as they gazed at the sunshine outside.

Nobody ever talked of what he had dreamed during his sleep.

"The year is going," thought some of them.

"The winter sun is pleasant," thought others.

Some of them wanted to enjoy the sunshine as fully as possible, whilst some remained inside in the shade busy with calligraphy. Others indulged in merry conversation.

Deneimon came in today as usual, a happy smile on his countenance, carrying something in both hands.

"I have obtained permission for you to smoke," he said. "Here you are. . . ."

The comrades were silent.

All of them liked to smoke, but they knew that Lord Hosokawa himself did not smoke, and that smoking was prohibited inside the clan. How did Deneimon manage to obtain the necessary permission?

"I cannot leave the tobacco tray here with you, but I shall bring it anytime you require it."

The comrades were too overwhelmed with gratitude to be able to say anything properly.

Okuda Magodaiyu blinked back his tears. Old Yahei faced the other way and blew his nose violently.

Urged on by Deneimon, Hara Soemon at last took the pipe, but instead of smoking it himself, he handed it to Kuranosuke.

"Thank you for your kindness. If Master Kuranosuke will start. . . ."

Blue smoke began to curl up in the room.

"By the way," said Tozaemon, "The noise of carpentering has ceased from the other hall."

Deneimon opened his mouth to say something, paused, then said, "From the Spring you will be able to remove to the next room. It is wider in there, and you can see the sky and the garden."

(To Be Continued)

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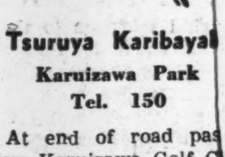

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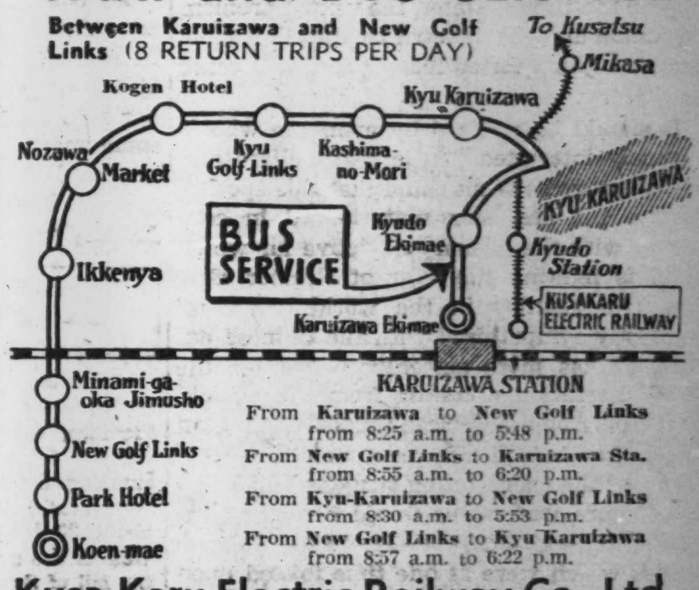

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3rd	Tues.	Mr. A. Goto	die Japanische Weltanschaung. Prof. C. Fujisawa	Mountain Villages and rural Sceneries in Interior China. Mr. A. Goto.
4th	Wed.	Culture of Burma and Japan. Mr. Hidezo Yamada	—	—
5th	Thurs.	Invasion of Occidentals to East Asia and general survey of South Pacific. Mr. Kaju Nakamura	True aims of Japanese Cultural Art. Mr. Y. Isono	Culture of Java. Mr. M. Saito
6th	Fri.	Japanese Music Prof. H. Tanabe		Die Neuordnung der Welt und die "Koa" Bewegung. Dr. Sei Kei Kyo
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Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Sannomiya 3970-71.
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00 Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1943

The Fulfilment of China's Aspirations

On January 9 last a profoundly significant agreement was signed at Nanking between the representatives of the Government of Japan and of the National Government of China providing for the retrocession to China of the administrative rights in the foreign concessions and the International Settlement at Shanghai and the abolition of extraterritoriality in China. In conformity with this agreement and a similar agreement subsequently concluded between the National Government of China and the Government of France, the return to China of the International Settlement and the French Concession at Shanghai and the application of Chinese laws and regulations relative to taxation upon Japanese subjects in China have come into effect today.

Ever since its conclusion in January, because of its decisively constructive and remarkably unconventional nature, this Sino-Japanese agreement had aroused world-wide interest and speculation. Indeed, this agreement was destined to entail epoch-making consequences not only upon Sino-Japanese relations and the permanent welfare of the one billion people of East Asia but also on the anachronistic institution of Anglo-American imperialism in this part of the world.

Be that as it may, on this memorable day, August 1, within less than seven months after the signing of the aforementioned agreement, its provisions have come into full effect, enabling China to realize her justifiable century-old desires and aspirations for the consummation of real national independence. From this day on the International Settlement in Shanghai and almost all the former foreign concessions in China are being placed under the jurisdiction of the National Government of China for the first time in nearly one hundred years. This day marks the permanent removal from China of that infamous century-old institution of extraterritoriality. With this successful riddance of these despicable remnants of the old imperialism of Britain and the United States, the vexing problem of taxation and the unequal treaties that have disgraced China for so many years will cease to exist.

It should be realized by everyone who is genuinely interested in the real welfare and healthy progress of mankind that this epochal achievement has been materialized in conformity with the primary objective for which Japan is fighting the War of Greater East Asia. No country in the world has more steadfastly sympathized with the Chinese nation and has more sincerely hoped for the speedy liberation of China from the age-old fetters of Anglo-American imperialism than Japan, for indeed Japan remembers with bitterness the excruciating struggle which she herself once underwent to rid herself of the system of extraterritoriality and unequal treaties which were at one time foisted upon her also, as in the cases of the other countries of Asia, by Britain and America in the cold-blooded pursuit of their imperialistic aggression. This unwavering sympathy and genuine sincerity of Japan toward the Chinese nation have helped to expedite this phenomenal work of liberating China in such a short period of time, when otherwise, had it been left to the greedy will of the Anglo-American imperialists, it would have been absolutely impossible for one hundred or even two hundred years.

In this connection, however, one should not overlook the selfless devotion of the true patriots of China to the cause of her freedom and independence. One can hardly comprehend the rapidly evolving situation in its proper perspective without a clear understanding of the dynamic influence of President Wang Ching-wei, the resolute, far-sighted, and dauntless leader of this resuscitated China, and of his no less patriotic co-builders of New China. It is quite probable that this memorable day might have been put off indefinitely if it were not for their sacrificial devotion and unfaltering conviction that China and Japan are bound to live together or die together and that only by strengthening the ties of cooperation with Japan in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia can China hope to rehabilitate herself and assist in the emancipation and rehabilitation of East Asia. In short, the prompt liquidation once and for all of the degrading remnants of Anglo-American imperialism in China is the logical result of the perfect team-work of Japan's unwavering sympathy and genuine sincerity toward China and of the indomitable conviction of the Chinese nation and her leaders that the destiny of the two sister nations is one and inseparable.

It would be the height of folly even to attempt to compare Japan's decisive and epoch-making action with the makeshift Anglo-American proposal concerning the relinquishment of their extraterritorial rights and concessions in China to the Chungking regime. As a matter of fact, in consequence of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, neither the United States nor Britain any longer possesses any extraterritorial rights or concessions in China. The mighty Imperial Japanese forces have driven once and for all from this part of the world the ignominious influence of the Anglo-American international conspirators who had made millions of East Asiatic people the victims of their inordinate ambitions and insatiable greed.

Even Chiang Kai-shek can not take the Anglo-American proposal too seriously, for he must be fully aware, though much to his chagrin, that such a proposal is no less the product of the habitual opportunistic cleverness of the Anglo-American leaders than the proposal, recently thrown into the legislative wastebasket at Washington, for the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Law. At the same time Chiang Kai-shek must be equally mindful of the fact that the alleged reasons for his resisting Japan are utterly untenable inasmuch as New China has now realized her just desires and aspirations through Japan's good offices. Furthermore, the glaring discrepancy between the opportunistic attitude of the Anglo-American plutocrats and Japan's unqualified confidence in and practical goodwill toward the Chinese nation, as has been demonstrated so concretely, is enough to belie the much publicized belated war aims of the anti-Axis Powers.

At any rate, China has at last assumed a new position in the affairs of the world as a full-fledged member of not only the great family of East Asiatic nations but also of the larger society of the nations of the world. Needless to say, this is a time when the greatest crusade of the century is in full swing, a time when East Asia is being built up so that its one billion inhabitants may be able to enjoy just and equitable opportunities to work out their destinies without foreign intervention and to participate on equal footing with the rest of mankind in the task of reshaping the world into a better and more congenial place where a peaceful and prosperous life of live-and-let-live may prevail. In the light of this world situation, China's obligations to her co-partners of East Asia and her role among the nations of the world become more significant than ever, for China has at last succeeded in fulfilling her just desires and aspirations of more than a century's standing.

A Year Ago Today

August 1, 1942

Crack Japanese detachments which are advancing rapidly toward Sungyang, in southwestern Chekiang Province, captured Tsangpan, west of Maanshan, today. Simultaneously, other vanguard troops breaking down enemy resistance, have reached a point southeast of Wanshowshan, which is located about 20 kilometers northwest of Sungyang. In view of the steady advances of the Japanese Units, the fall of Sungyang is imminent.

* * *

The Central Administrative Organ of Burma under Dr. Ba Maw was officially inaugurated today at the city hall in Rangoon in the presence of Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in Burma, and other Japanese and Burmese officials.

* * *

The Japanese Forces operating in Chekiang province stormed into Suichang, southwestern Chekiang, today, and after defeating approximately 500 troops of the enemy's temporarily formed 35th Division near Tsingyunling, five kilometers north of Suichang.

* * *

Ninety per cent of Chungking's rank and file are illiterate and ill-trained while their officers are growing pessimistic over the future of their resistance against Japan because of the amazing Japanese military successes in the Pacific, declared a captured Chinese Lieutenant-Colonel.

* * *

As a result of the painstaking investigation of the hemp industry in the Philippines, nearly 120,000 acres of hemp fields which had been neglected since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, are being restored under the direct supervision of the Japanese Military Administration. Extra farm hands are being supplied and special fuel rations are being granted to facilitate the harvest.

NEW JAPANESE POLICY IN CHINA ACCLAIMED BY NANKING PEOPLE

Constant Sincerity Evinced in Actions Toward National Government Removes All Skepticism

(From the Toa)

Part I

Thirteen months after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and eighteen months after the inauguration of the rural pacification work, the National Government entered the war. By way of reciprocating the firm determination of the National Government and its people to share life and death with this country, Japan proceeded to put into execution in rapid succession at the sacrifice of her own interests a series of measures, such as the retrocession of the concessions, the relinquishment of extraterritoriality, the suspension of the issue of military scrip, the transfer of control over enemy property, the reorganization of the special service organs and the modification of restrictions on the movement of materials.

Japan's new China policy has produced a very profound impression in many quarters, but it does not, as a matter of fact, imply a volte-face in Japanese policy toward China. It embodies nothing more nor less than the natural outcome of the three Konoye principles and the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty. The strong impression produced is ascribable to the fact that its execution followed so closely on the heels of the entry of the National Government into the war. Japan and the National Government are resolved equally strongly to share fortunes, good or ill, with each other.

Three Objectives

The objectives of the National Government's entry into the war are (1) to establish peace and order, (2) to increase productive power and (3) to heighten wartime consciousness. Of these three main objectives, the last-mentioned must be carred out by all means if "the fighting power is to be increased to the maximum extent and the standard of living to be kept down to the minimum."

In his address delivered on the first anniversary of the inauguration of the rural pacification work, President Wang Ching-wei said that prior to December 8, 1941, the rural pacification work had for its main objective the setting up of model peace zones regionally as the necessary prelude to the establishment of general peace in the country but that since that date close cooperation with Japan in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia has become its most important objective. It is not enough to promote the security of living, the President of the National Government remarked, but every effort must be made, besides, to increase production through the agricultural, industrial and commercial development. To devote the fighting power thus enhanced to the successful conduct of the War of Greater East Asia is, he declared, the way to secure the emancipation of not only China herself but East Asia as well.

Cheng Kung-po, in a press interview in Tokyo on April 10, 1943, said that whereas lukewarmness marked the attitude of the Chinese people in the matter of supplying war and other materials before, the National Government's entry into the war brought about a complete change in their attitude. They are now ready to offer all materials in their possession to win the war because of their conviction that without victory their country will go to ruin. Chen Kung-po assured his Japanese interviewers of the rapid growth of wartime consciousness among his countrymen.

Aim of New Policy

Japan's new China policy aims at the enforcement of the principle of non-cession and non-indemnity, enunciated in the Konoye statement. It would be too sanguine, however, to hope that the settlement of the Sino-Japanese relations will quickly follow the execution of this policy. The relinquishment of extraterritoriality and the retrocession of the concessions are simply the indication of the right path along which Sino-Japanese relations should be brought back to normal. What is really important is rather the course of events that will follow hereafter. There is no occasion for impatience. Too much impatience, if shown to reap good results quickly, might have the adverse effect of sowing seeds of future evils. We should not close our eyes to the fact that the Chungking regime is offering as strong a resistance against Japan as ever and that there are many historical and objective factors in both countries which tend to operate to restrain and impede the execution of the new policy. Above all, we must look the actuality of the situation in the face and take due note of the different idiosyncrasies of the Japanese and Chinese peoples.

Views of Skeptics

A Shanghai telegram to the Mainichi dated April 5, summed up their general sentiment as follows:

1. Some Chinese held that it was with a view to forcing China's entry into the war and the consequent putting of Chinese nationals on the fighting lines that Japan decided to relinquish extraterritoriality and retrocede the concessions. This view, given color by the propaganda report circulated by Chungking agents that compulsory recruitment of young Chinese would soon follow, caused a good deal of uneasiness among the young Chinese.

3. There was a section of the Chinese people who were so deceived as to believe that Japan's underlying motive was to enlist China's aid in the war with America and Britain. Grossly misconstruing Japan's true intentions in this way, they were generally in a mood to wait and see developments.

These views were soon discredited, however, for Japan and China started diplomatic negotiations immediately and set up joint committees of various kinds to look to the speedy and sincere execution of the new policy. Steps were at the same time taken by the Japanese authorities to ease the restriction hitherto set on the movement of materials and to reorganize the special service organs. As unmistakable evidences accumulated of Japan's readiness to do everything possible—even to the extent of suffering strategic inconveniences—to strengthen the National Government, the truth gradually dawned on the minds of these Chinese and they came to have a better understanding of Japan's sincere intentions.

Rural Pacification Work

The rural pacification work, which is indispensable both to the consolidation of the National Government and to the cultivation of greater power of fighting the present war, has already celebrated its second anniversary.

When the rural pacification work was inaugurated around Soochow on July 1, 1941, the rich provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang were in a chaotic state, with the New Fourth Army and Chungking's "Loyal National Salvation" Army riding roughshod over the inhabitants. Heavy taxes were levied by Chungking's agents and the currency in circulation was that of a hostile origin.

The rural pacification work was launched first in the four districts of Soochow, Changshu, Kunshan and Taitsang, east of the line connecting Soochow and Changshu, about 1,500 square kilometers in area, and then in the districts immediately westward falling within the lines connecting Soochow, Changshu, Kiangyin and Wusih. This latter zone covers 2,200 kilometers, with a population of about 860,000. These two zones put together are of an area equivalent to half the size of Shikoku. These are the areas most densely populated in Kiangsu province and very rich in resources. Indeed, Taitsang and Changshu are the richest rice producing centers in the province.

The mopping-up campaign was completed in the first-mentioned area of 1,500 square kilometers within ten days after the inauguration of the pacification work on July 1. Some 10,000 troops of the New Fourth Army and Chungking's "Loyal National Salvation" army surrendered and 1,700 were taken prisoner, while the dead bodies left behind by the enemy totalled 130. With the area purged of the hostile troops, political, economic and propaganda works were taken in hand. As peace and order was restored, many people who had sought refuge elsewhere gradually returned to their homes, and consequently the population of the area soon witnessed an increase of 130,000. Again, with the progress of various economic measures, military scrip and the Central Reserve Bank notes found circulation, supplanting the notes formerly issued by the New Fourth Army.

The pacification work in the latter-mentioned area began at the end of September. After mopping up the remnants of the New Fourth Army and the "Loyal National Salvation" army, who had fled into this area from the zones already pacified, political and other undertakings were embarked upon in October. The most notable result of the pacification work in these two zones was that the entire rice yield for 1941, amounting to 5,500,000 koku, was secured from spoliation by hostile troops. Formerly, 70 per cent of the total rice crop was seized by the New Fourth Army and the "Loyal National Salvation" army, to the great distress of the local farming population.

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

A handsome woman is a jewel; a good woman is a treasure.—Saadi.

* * *

We owe to the Middle Ages the two worst inventions of humanity—romantic love and gunpowder.—Andre Maurois.

* * *

Debate is the death of conversation.—Emil Ludwig.

* * *

Great souls have wills; feeble ones have only wishes.—Chinese Proverb.

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

CHAPTER II

The Storm Breaks (1921)

(Continued)

While opposition to the Mahatma's policy of non-cooperation came from the intellectuals, opposition to his cult of non-violence came from another quarter—namely, the Revolutionary Party. During the Great War, thousands of revolutionaries had been imprisoned and most of them were subsequently released as a result of the amnesty declared in 1919. Many of them did not approve of the doctrine of non-retaliation which they apprehended would demoralise the people and weaken their power of resistance.

There was a possibility that the ex-revolutionaries as a class would go against the Congress owing to ideological differences. As a matter of fact, a section of them had already started propaganda in Bengal against the Non-cooperation Movement. Strangely enough, funds had been provided by the British Mercantile Community under the name of the Citizens' Protection League. The money was distributed through the medium of an Indian advocate who did not disclose the source of the funds.

Arrange Meeting

Deshbandhu C. R. Das was anxious to disarm the hostility of the ex-revolutionaries and if possible, to win their active support for the Congress Campaign. He therefore arranged a conference in September between them and the Mahatma, at which he also was present.

The ex-revolutionaries had a heart-to-heart talk with the Mahatma and he and the Deshbandhu tried to convince them that non-violent non-cooperation, instead of weakening or demoralising the people, would strengthen their power of effective resistance. The upshot of the conference was that all those present promised to give a full chance to the Congress to strive for Swaraj and promised to do nothing to hamper its work, while many of them agreed to join the Congress organisation as loyal and active members.

Sees Outstanding Leaders

The conference between the Mahatma and the ex-revolutionaries took place behind closed doors in September 1921, when he and other members of the Congress Working Committee were staying as guests of Deshbandhu C. R. Das. This was the first occasion when I had an opportunity of coming into personal contact with the prominent leaders of the Congress. Besides the Deshbandhu, the outstanding personalities then were Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai and Moulana Mohammed Ali.

It is difficult to say how far the Mahatma would have succeeded in 1921 without their active support. To realise the importance of Lalaji and Deshbandhu one has only to visualise the political situation in the Punjab and in Bengal in their absence. And in 1921, Nehru Junior (Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru) was not so well known or experienced that he could have replaced his father. Besides the influence which the first three leaders had in their own provinces—their importance was also due to the fact that they were the three outstanding intellectual stalwarts of the Congress.

Hold Unique Position

In 1921, besides the above three leaders, the Ali brothers (Moulana Mohammed and Moulana Shaukat Ali) had unique positions among the public. This was due partly to their own activities and their suffering during the Great War—partly to the new awakening among the Moslems—but largely to the propaganda conducted in their favour by the Mahatma. The Mahatma associated himself so closely with them that they came to be looked upon as the right and the left hand of the Mahatma. In their company the Mahatma toured the country and one clearly remembers that in those days whenever there was a popular shout of 'Victory to Mahatma Gandhi' (Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai), it would be accompanied by a shout of 'Victory to the Ali brother's (Ali Bhai-o-Ki Jai).

After the middle of the year, the political situation began to grow tense. Neither the Government nor the Congress knew at the time when the storm would break, but signs of the coming clash began to appear in different parts of the country. Throughout all these episodes the public took the offensive and the Government played a defensive role.

Reference has already been made to the no-tax campaign in Midnapore District in Bengal and to the defiant conduct of the Congress leaders after the incarceration of the Ali brothers in September, following the Khilafat Conference at Karachi.

Two Other Incidents

Two other incidents are worth mentioning—the 'Akali' movement in the Punjab and the Moplah rebellion in Malabar in the south. The Akalis were a section among the Sikhs analogous to the Puritans among the Christians. They wanted primarily to reform the administration of the Sikh shrines or Gurudwaras. These shrines were mostly very rich and were administered by a set of "Mohants," who though required to act merely as trustees living an ascetic and abstemious life, generally lived a thoroughly disreputable life at the public expense. The Akalis wanted to dispossess these Mohants and bring the shrines under the administration of popular committees.

As always happens in an enslaved country, the Government rallied to the support of the vested interests—the Mohants. Thus a movement directed against the Mohants soon developed into a movement against the Government. The tactics of the Akalis were in keeping with the Congress policy of non-violent non-cooperation and consisted in sending "Jathas" or groups of men and women to take possession of the shrines. They were arrested and put into prison or mercilessly beaten and forcibly dispersed.

This movement went on for a year till in November 1922 the Government came to its senses and introduced legislation in the Punjab Legislative Council to concede what the Akalis had demanded from the beginning.

Prince Boycotted

In spite of these isolated phenomena of revolt, till November 1921 there was no sign of a country-wide conflict, far less of the Swaraj promised "within one year." Congress circles were therefore getting uneasy and depressed, when the Government came to the rescue. An announcement was made that the Prince of Wales would visit India and that he would land in Bombay on November 17. The motive behind the visit was, of course, to assuage public feeling and rally public support for the Government. The Congress Working Committee promptly issued instructions for a boycott of the Prince's visit.

It was stated that, though the people had nothing against the Prince personally, since he was coming to strengthen the bureaucracy which they were engaged in fighting, they had no option but to boycott his visit. As a first step towards this boycott, a "hartal" or boycott demonstration was called for November 17, when there should be a complete suspension of business all over the country. On that day, the boycott demonstration in Bombay was not a success. There was a claash between supporters of the Government and those of the Congress which resulted in prolonged rioting. But in Northern India, especially in Calcutta, the demonstration was a unique success, due largely to the wholehearted cooperation of the Khilafat organizations.

So great was the success in Calcutta that the Anglo-Indian papers, the Statesman, and the Englishman, wrote the next day that Congress volunteers had taken possession of the city and the Government had abdicated and they demanded immediate and drastic action against the Congress volunteers. Within twenty-four hours, the Government of Bengal issued a notification declaring them to be illegal. This was followed by similar notifications in other parts of the country.

TIMES BOOK SHELF

By T. K.

JAPAN'S INNATE VIRILITY: Selections from Okakura and Nitobe; edited by Yasunosuke Fukukita. The Hokuseido Press: ¥1.50.

At the beginning of the century, Kakuzo Okakura and Inazo Nitobe published works that received a proportionately greater and more gratifying acclaim abroad than in their own country. They were prophets not without honor.

Today a revaluation of their works would reveal these scholars' prescient faculty that would be more gratifying to their fellow countrymen than to the original reading public for which Okakura and Nitobe bared the soul of Japan. Almost every other sentence they write is a pregnant exposition of Japan's proper position in Asia, of her true aims, of the real secret of her successes, of the manifest destiny of Japan and the Japanese. They are prophets of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Okakura and Nitobe were appreciated a half century ago; they are convincing today. Thus the apparent vagaries of time render, after all, the infallible verdict.

There could not be a more fitting time than the present, therefore, for the publication of Japan's Innate Virility. This slim volume of 181 pages contains chapters embodying the more general principles found in Okakura's "Ideals of the East" and "The Awakening of Japan," a smooth-flowing abridgment of Nitobe's "Bushido," and an introduction, biographical sketches and the indispensable copious notes by Yasunosuke Fukukita.

The book should be considered and read, not as fragmentary extracts, but as a synthesis of the ethical and cultural heritage of Japan. Mr. Fukukita has, by means of judicial selection, skilful abridgment and discerning comments, presented a unified work that depicts with impelling force the triumphant soul of Japan. It is not Selections from Okakura and Nitobe; it is Japan's Innate Virility.

Although the book was designed primarily for Japanese students of English, to whose present needs both the context and style are well suited, it should have a far wider appeal among the general English-reading public in Japan and Asia. It is a book whose merit time has proved, whose value the present time has enhanced.

PROFILES

• • •

Seizo Kubota

(From the Asahi)

Not gold but steel is the sinews of modern war. That country without steel in sufficient quantities or whose steel is of inferior quality is doomed to defeat even before a blow is struck. It is the job of Seizo Kubota, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Showa Steel Works in Manchoukuo, to see that Japan is not lacking in this vital war material.

For 36 years Mr. Kubota has lived and breathed in an atmosphere of iron and steel. He was born in the City of Nagano and soon after his graduation from the Mining and Metallurgy Department of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1910, he entered the huge steel works at Yawata where he worked for a year as an ordinary laborer at the furnaces. He later visited Germany three times in order to inspect the latest developments in steel manufacture.

Short and stocky in build and with a deceptively modest manner, Mr. Kubota has an infinite capacity for work. He has often been likened to a Zen priest for a certain quiet austerity in his bearing.

The tremendous importance of steel and iron from the standpoint of national defense was early recognized by Mr. Kubota; and at one time he proposed that the manufacture of pig iron and steel should be made a continuous process. At that time, however, scrap iron could be bought from America at 30 yen a ton, so that Mr. Kubota's proposal was scrapped.

Deeply disappointed but undaunted, Mr. Kubota sought a solution to this problem at the steel works at Anshan. His co-worker was Naoto Kohiyama who had charge of the manufacturing end, while Mr. Kubota himself took care of all problems relating to technique.

Admiration for the sterling qualities of Mr. Kubota was unbounded among the workers at the steel plant. Everyone enthusiastically agreed that the "old man is one in a million." Under his leadership the men worked with a will, and production soared.

The efforts of Mr. Kubota and his fellow workers finally won the meed of official recognition in 1941 when the Showa Steel Works was decorated by General Hideki Tojo who was then Minister of War and Head of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau. Mr. Kubota disclaimed all credit for the vastly increased output both for himself and his company, saying that he received the honor of this decoration only as a "representative of the thousands of coal and iron workers of Manchuria, both official and non-official, to whose untiring efforts the results achieved here are due."

READERS IN COUNCIL

Terror Raids

To the Editor:

Your Special Correspondent's first-rate communication regarding the German White Book shows plainly that these deplorable "area bombings" defeat their own ends.

Is it likely that anyone would weaken an opponent's will to resistance by murdering his grandmother?

L.E.L.

July 29.

The Truth About India

To the Editor:

"Our Struggles" by Subhas Bose has not only not omitted even a single element of the Indian political movement of the past twenty-five years, but also it is most accurate in its statements. What is more, it is compact, bringing within its limited number of pages the activities of every Indian political party, and moves of every form and shape thereon exerted by the British Government. Since Indian politics has taken its true color only after the advent of Mahatma Gandhi into Indian national movement, and since Mr. Bose's book mainly deals with this period, one can fairly grasp the Indian problem correctly, by reading the instalments that are appearing in your paper.

H. RAMIAH

July 30.

AUTUMN MOON

By Lin Ching Hsi

As I climbed to my lonely cottage,
The autumn day grew dark in the west.
A lone wild-goose cried in the rushes;
The weary world slowly sank to rest.

The crescent moon shone on the river,
Where Wu Sung lies far on the plain,
Bringing thoughts of you, my beloved,
And my aching heart cried out in pain.
We again were afloat on the river,
And the new moon shone down on our lives.
—But alas, that was last year's autumn!
The world's changed, though the same moon's above.